FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 019

29 January 1986

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U.S. 'PAYING LIP SERVICE' TO NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

LD282142 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The LONDON GUARDIAN says today, quoting arms control experts, that it is supposedly the feud between the Pentagon and the U.S. Department of State that is to blame for procrastination with President Reagan's official reply to the Soviet proposals on the elimination of nuclear weapons. As for the President himself, the newspaper quotes its Washington correspondent as saying that he has lately been so immersed in preparations for his State of the Union address that he has found no time to come to grips with the latest Soviet proposals. The U.S. Administration's procrastination tactics, The GUARDIAN thinks, angers critics of the U.S. stand on disarmament problems and, if the situation continues, can cause U.S. allies to voice impatience as well.

So Washington practices procrastination and puts off its reply. What is unclear to the Americans in the Soviet proposals, which suggest a stage-by-stage and consistent process meant completely to rid the world of nuclear weapons over 15 years? The Soviet Union offers a concrete program to clear the way to the folding up of the arms race and to its prevention in outer space, to the overall lessening of the war danger and to the buildup of trust as an essential component of relations among states. Naturally, the appearance of space strike weapons would kill the hope for ridding the world of nuclear weapons. But radical reductions in these weapons can only be possible if the Soviet Union and the United States renounce the development, testing and deployment of space weapons.

The Soviet program envisions at every stage of the deliverance of mankind from nuclear weapons control both by national technical means and through international procedures, including, if need be, on-site inspection. Washington, however, is looking in the Soviet proposals for some "trap," while just seeking a pretext and ways to fragmentize the program and to separate the "star wars" plans from disarmament accords.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, for instance, said in an interview to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: "We will carry out the President's Strategic Defense Initiative research program, and we won't put limits on it." The point is, however, that U.S. Administration officials are using "research" rhetoric to camouflage their plans to develop space strike weapons and are escalating "star wars" preparations under this cover. In particular, the administration plans to double budget appropriations for SDI already in fiscal 1987. And the Soviet-proposed moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which the USSR extended unilaterally by three months, is rejected by Washington merely to continue working on space-based weapons. It follows from all these actions of the American side that Washington is only paying lip service to the need to stop the arms race, whereas what is needed today is practical actions.

DISARMAMENT TALKS BEGIN; POSSIBILITIES ASSESSED

Israelyan Focuses on CW

LD281450 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 28 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA started bilateral discussions in Geneva today in accordance with the arrangements between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of the existing stockpiles of such weapons and to intensify bilateral discussions on the level of experts on all aspects of such a chemical weapons ban, including the questions of verification.

The USSR delegation at these discussions is headed by Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, the United States delegation by Ambassador Donald Lowitz.

The Soviet-American discussion of the questions of the prohibition of chemical weapons, V. Israelyan told newsman before the opening of the talks, must absorb the impulse of the November meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. These discussions are called upon to promote above all the quest for solutions of the fundamental aspects of the convention on general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles.

The Soviet Union, as this is said in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15 this year, considers as fully feasible the task of completely eliminating even in this century such barbaric weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons and is in favor of an early and complete elimination of those weapons and of the industrial base for their production.

Wishing to accelerate talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons, the Soviet Union has expressed the readiness for a timely declaration of the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons and for the cessation of their production, the readiness to start developing procedures for destroying the relevant industrial base and to proceed, soon after the convention enters into force, to eliminating the stockpiles of chemical weapons. The Soviet delegation hopes that the bilateral discussions will be proceeding in a constructive, businesslike atmosphere and will be promoting a speedy advance toward a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons.

Israelyan Press Conference

PM281507 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 25 Jan 86 p 7

["L.H." report: "Soviet Expert Reiterates: Space Weapons and Nuclear Arms Cannot Be Separated"]

[Text] Space weapons and nuclear arms are two sides of the same coin and cannot be separated. It is possible to achieve a liquidation of all chemical weapons within this decade. The Soviet peace plan is a balanced, realistic, and comprehensive plan which, despite Western reactions, does not simply cover nuclear arms and a first step [toward total disarmament].

This was stated by Soviet Ambassador Israelyan, who heads his country's delegation in Geneva, yesterday at a press conference in Helsinki, after he had taken part in discussions with Prime Minister Sorsa and leading Foreign Ministry officials.

Ambassador Israelyan described Gorbachev's aim with the peace program as politically significant, concrete, and comprehensive in concept. According to Israelyan, there has been far too much talk about first steps when the program actually goes into both space and nuclear arms and into other types of armament and covers negotiations in many forums.

Israelyan said of the character of the proposal -- its idea -- that it is impossible to implement it overnight; it will require long and intensive negotiations and a lot of work. He stressed time and time again the degree of concreteness of the proposal and, for his own part, said that the three stages covering 15 years were not simply plucked from the air of utopia, but take into account the concrete situation and the attitudes of various sides in a balanced way. "We are not after bilateral solutions, but we think it is possible to begin the process through agreements between the two leading superpowers," the ambassador said.

According to Israelyan, the first step chiefly affects the United States and the Soviet Union; later others would be included and would freeze their nuclear arsenals and make smaller limitations as far as tactical weapons are concerned. Only then would it be time for the general liquidation of arms, he said. This step-by-step process was explained by the Soviet ambassador as founded on, for example, China's demand for a 50-percent reduction in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms and on France's similar, but less specific stance before the countries can take part in the process. "We have taken the facts into account and are also inviting other countries, the neutral and nonaligned nations, for example, to take part," Israelyan said.

He strongly stressed the links between different types of weapons, particularly space and nuclear weapons, which according to Israelyan are two sides of the same coin. "There is no point in reducing nuclear arms without an agreement on space," the ambassador repeated several times during the press conference.

He also stressed the program's global character and said that on this point he thought it had been misinterpreted in the West. "It is not simply a question of nuclear arms, nor simply of space weapons and chemical weapons. We are also raising the questions of verification, confidence-building measures and, for example, the Vienna talks and the Stockholm conference," he declared.

The extension of its moratorium was not an easy decision for the Soviet Union. Its unilateral decision of August 1985 has already had repercussions since it is impossible to make progress in development without tests. And also, in 1985 SIPRI [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute] had already reported a clear difference in testing intensity between the United States and the Soviet Union -- 772 as against 556, the peace institute said.

"That is why we can only make progress if the United States does so," Israelyan said. He said that he is hopeful bearing in mind the reception the plan has received. No one has directly rejected the proposal.

When Israelyan raised the question of verification problems, to which the West has attached great importance, he said that the Soviet Union is just as interested in them as anyone else. Effectiveness is important here; if it can be secured, many different forms of control are possible. On the other hand, we do not really understand the need for on-the-spot inspection when we know and they know that all detonations can be registered at great distances. Israelyan also commented on the U.S. invitation to the Soviet Union to follow tests. "There is no great point in looking at these tests, when it is possible to register them. We want controls, but linked to disarmament, not controls for control's sake," the ambassador stressed.

During the press conference, Israelyan was asked questions about the degree of utopianism in the Soviet proposal, a suggestion which he rejected and repeated his view that the proposal is a whole --a read -- consisting of concrete steps that are balanced. The ambassador did not want to predict in which forum a breakthrough could be achieved, but he stressed that it could happen anywhere, provided the political will is present.

On the subject of the well-known linkage between space and nuclear weapons, Israelyan was asked about the absence of references to research into space weapons in the Soviet proposal. He drew a clear dividing line between basic research and applied research which he said was covered in the proposal by the use of the term "development."

He returned to the question of verification and said that it does not amount to a problem if the United States agrees to a test ban and/or linkage with disarmament.

Asked about possible Soviet readiness to include medium-range missiles deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union in the first stage of the plan, Israelyan's reply was unambiguous. "What we are offering against the background of what has happened in Europe is a first step here. If the threat to which we have responded with deployment in Asian is removed, we could of course link in this question too," he said.

This line of argument brought up the question of relations between China and the Soviet Union in a situation without nuclear arms. "The question is really serious and we are prepared to discuss it from an overall perspective. The whole of our program is about all types of weapons, not just about nuclear arms; the situation for different countries is of course different," Israelyan said.

On the question of the possibility of reaching targets in Europe with weapons deployed east of the Urals, Israelyan repeated that the Soviet proposal covers Europe as a territorial unit and that deployment in Asia are an Asian question and are linked to a different threat. He also made it clear that the so-called Paris proposal, that is, the proposal covering missiles in Europe, is still in force and that the two proposals by no means rule each other out.

Israelyan spoke in very hopeful terms about chemical weapons and said that he believes in realistic possibilities of liquidating them before the end of this decade.

Finally, when asked to assess U.S. tactics following the draft program, he seemed to expect above all a series of individual reactions in various forums, even though he thought it very possible that President Reagan will deliver a more general speech. Israelyan did not mention an alternative peace program as a likely possibility.

Success Depends on U.S.

LD281108 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has offered the nations of the world a sweeping program, pointing out the path to fully ridding the earth of nuclear weapons, before the end of the century. The concrete proposals of the program, outlined in a statement by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15th January are used as the basis for the Soviet stand at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments that have resumed in Geneva. What is the essence of these proposals? Details are from an eminent specialist in arms control, Professor Genrikh Trofimenko. Here is what he writes.

The new round of talks has begun in an atmosphere that is much more favorable for their success than the one that existed previously. The main factors that have changed the atmosphere for the better are the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet-American summit meeting in November last year in Geneva. At that meeting the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and the President of the United States reached the conclusion that the work at the nuclear and space arms talks must be accelerated. When the leaders of countries agree on the need for such acceleration, this is not simply a declaration. This is a pledge by each side to its utmost to get out of the deadlock that has been reached and to seek mutually aceptable formulas. One may say this confidently. The Soviet approach to the problems on the agenda of these talks is based precisely on such a desire, and this is indicated by the Soviet proposals that have been laid at the negotiating table.

They deal primarily with a sharp reduction by one half of the Soviet and American nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory and retaining on remaining delivery vehicles no more than 6,000 warheads for each side. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement offers such a reduction as the first stage of this program for fully scrapping nuclear weapons, that is within 5 to 8 years. The Soviet Union also suggests that none of the three elements of the so-called strategic triad -- and the triad covers ballistic missiles sited on land, strategic bombers, and nuclear-capable submarines -- should carry more than 60 percent of the total of the nuclear warheads that the two countries will retain after the reduction. The Soviet Union is ready to take this step in order to meet Washington halfway in the spirit of goodwill.

America's leaders have repeatedly declared that the Soviet land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles carry a share of nuclear warhead out of proportion, as it were. The American side has agreed in principle to the idea of reducing offensive nuclear arms by 1/2. It now speaks of due application of the principle, in other words about what specific armaments are to be reduced. But on this point the stands of the two sides diverge rather significantly.

The United States insisted that its so-called forward-based nuclear delivery vehicles should not be included in this equation. However, the Soviet Union proved, justifiably so, that it is all the same for the Soviet people whether American nuclear missiles targeted on their country can be launched from, a submarine, a surface warship, an aircraft, or, say, from the territory of some particular country that is an American ally. Is a reasonable compromise possible in this case? Yes, it certainly is, given the desire. It is clear that acceptance of the Soviet proposal would mean a big contribution to progress at the Geneva talks.

Progress can be stimulated as greatly also by a positive solution in the spirit of the Soviet proposals on the issue of medium-range missiles. Europe is now literally crammed with nuclear weapons. The military confrontation there is particularly dangerous and so the Soviet Union believes that it is necessary to fully scrape all the medium-range Soviet and American ballistic and cruise missiles in the European zone. Already at the first stage of the program it offers to completely clear the earth of nuclear armaments.

I must also mention, writes Genrikh Trofimenko, another important problem which has a most direct bearing on success at the Geneva talks. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union urges the United States to join the moratorium on any nuclear explosions it introduced last August and extended for another 3 months after 31st December. The American Administration now has additional time to weight the Soviet proposal and to respond positively.

Without a doubt, the people who are closely following the Geneva talks realize the great importance of this Soviet stand for success in nuclear disarmament. However, all the moves aimed at nuclear arms control would have been cancelled out unless the main thing had been solved: to prevent militarization of outer space.

It was agreed at the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan that the Geneva arms control talks would be based on the principle of solving the problems of nuclear and space armaments in their interrelationship.

Outer space must remain peaceful. No strike weapons should be deployed there and such weapons should not be developed either. This is the Soviet approach from the American side at the Geneva talks. The prospects of the talks depend on whether Washington displays such an approach and attainment of practical results in Geneva would fill with a weighty material content the Soviet program to fully eliminate nuclear weapons on our planet by the beginning of the next century.

CDE CONFERENCE OPENS IN STOCKHOLM; COMMENTS

Delegates' Remarks

LD282255 Moscow TASS in English 2236 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Stockholm, January 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reporting:

A scheduled session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opened in the Swedish capital today. The delegates received with great interest the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, formulating a program of action to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, achieve disarmament, promote confidence and ensure dependable international security.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of West Germany, stressed that the new proposals put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement could give important impetuses to all current talks and provide possibilities for making progress. We and our allies, the minister said, are studying these proposals and will respond constructively to the new constructive elements they contain. These proposals aim for eliminating the threat of use of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons. This meets with the fundamental interests of security in Europe.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke with appreciation of the new proposals of the U.S.S.R. as regards verification ofthe reduction and elimination of arms which, in his words, could promote progress in bilateral and multilateral negotiations, including the Geneva talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We agree with Mikhail Gorbachev's view that the Stockholm conference is called upon to put up barriers in the way of use of force or concealed preparations for war, the West German minister said.

Roland Dumas, minister for external relations of France, said that the new Soviet peace initiatives were of great interest and demanded serious analysis. He said that the proposal for a reduction of nuclear arsenals of the U.S.S.R. and the United States was a step in the right direction. Roland Dumas said that Mikhail Gorbachev's statement attached great importance to the Stockholm forum.

The statement made by the Soviet delegation stressed that the complex of the new Soviet initiatives also offered a key to resolving the outstanding problems at the Stockholm conference.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta Alex Sceberras Trigona expressed concern over dangerous actions taken by the United States in the Mediterranean -- the actions that threatened peace in the region with which European security was linked closely.

All speakers at the conference session stressed the need of brisking up the Stockholm talks.

Notification Changes Proposed

LD281930 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament resumes work today in Stockholm. Its latest session is beginning. Delegations from 33 European countries, as well as from the United States and Canada -- that is from all 35 states which signed the Helsinki Act -- are meeting in the negotiations hall. Among the many journalists I was fortunate enough to be present at the opening of this conference, which took place on 17 January 1984, that is more than 2 years ago. Several sessions of the conference have taken place; quite a few speeches have been made; and quite a number of proposals put forward. However, no concrete result has been achieved. This result should be a mutually acceptable agreement on measures aimed at assisting a strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and the cause of disarmament.

At the same time, in the opinion of the Stockholm conference participants themselves and of the press, progress toward the goal which has been set can be observed. True, not at the tempo which they would like and not at on the scale which should be characteristic of such a representative conference. The statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which are set forth the new Soviet peace-loving initiatives, also speaks about the Stockholm conference and contains an appeal to its participants to tackle the resolution of outstanding problems in an efficient manner.

What sort of problem is this? The worst bottleneck is the question of notification concerning large exercises of ground forces, the fleet, and air force. The socialist countries put forward a proposal at the conference on limiting the scale of military exercises in Europe, on notification of these exercises and of large movements and transfers of troops. This is an extremely timely measure if one considers that certain large military exercises are difficult to distinguish from the deployment of troops in order to begin combat action.

Representatives of the United States and other NATO countries try to avoid discussion of an agreement regarding the air force and the fleet. After all, it is precisely these that are the nuclear forces with the greatest striking power. Incidentally, yet another nuclear submarine entered into service a few days ago in the United States. Here it is -- it is called the Alaska and belongs to the Trident system. The boat can be equipped with 24 ballistic nuclear missiles. In turn, each of these missiles can be equipped with eight nuclear warheads. This is already the seventh Trident-type submarine. It is planned to produce a further five such missile-carriers and from 1989 the Pentagon intends to deploy even more powerful missiles, the Trident-2, on the submarine fleet.

The Soviet Union, in its new peace-loving program, proposes constructive solutions for the Stockholm conference too. If the question is not resolved in one go, Moscow proposes that its solution should be sought in sections. Let's say, to agree now on notification of large exercises of ground forces and of air forces and to leave the question of naval activity to the next stage of the conference.

With regard to all problems and all directions of activity to lessen international tension, to achieve a turn for the better in the international arena, leading to a reduction and to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is striving to find precisely such simple, constructive, precise, and effective solutions and calls upon Washington and its NATO allies to implement them. Moscow considers, believes, and is convinced that Europe can fulfill a special mission in the modern world -- that is the mission of rebuilding detente.

It is at this that the conference in Stockholm is also aimed. What could be more noble and important a task than measures to build confidence and security, than concrete deeds toward disarmament.

Soviet Proposals Provide Key

LD281855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Station correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov report]

[Text] The ninth session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe opened today in Stockholm. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from the Swedish capital:

The present session has begun its work in a favorable political climate. The statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has given rise to great interest among its participants. Many delegates are noting that this historic document provides the key to the solution of the problems at issue at the conference.

As is known, the aim of the Stockholm forum is to create reliable obstacles on the path to the use of force and covert preparations for war, whether on land, in the air or at sea. Opportunities to do this have been mapped out through the efforts of many states -- especially after the summit meetings in Paris and Geneva -- and the conference has approached the drawing up of a final document in earnest.

However, there are still a number of serious differences which the participants in the conference have to overcome. The proposals by Comrade Gorbachev -- expressed in the statement -- are directed towards overcoming them. For example, the question of the advance notification of major exercises: Until this problem is solvable in total, the Soviet Union proposes that it should be resolved in parts -- to reach an accord now on notification of major exercises by land forces and the air force and to postpone the question of naval activity to the next stage of the conference. The socialist countries are also proposing that the numbers of troops participating in major exercises be reduced, and that the scale of such exercises be significantly restricted. The United States and its NATO allies are still evading serious consideration of these problems. Meanwhile, the exercises which they are holding in Europe are at time difficult to distinguish from the deployment of troops for the waging of combat operations.

In order to prevent the possibility of any war arising, the socialist states have proposed that a treaty be concluded on the nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace. But the neutral and nonaligned countries have in principle already spoken out in support of the adoption of such a pledge.

'Political Baggage' at Talks

LD281528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] What political baggage are the conference participants bringing back to Stockholm with them? Valentin Gubernatorov, northern European correspondent, replies to this question:

The socialist countries' proposals regarding the notification of major exercises by and troops and also by air forces and navies remain on the negotiating table. The socialist countries are also proposing a reduction in the level of the numbers of troops taking part in major military exercises. At the same time, they advocate an important restriction on the scale of such exercises.

However, the United States and their NATO allies have so far avoided any serious examination of this matter. Meanwhile, the exercises which they are conducting in Europe are assuming such a scale that it is sometimes hard to distinguish them from the deployment. [razvertyvaniye] of troops for carrying out military actions. The USSR also considers it essential to make specific and validate the principle of the nonuse of force. The socialist countries' proposal to conclude an agreement on mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations is, as is known, directed to this end, thereby averting the possibility of any outbreak of war -- nuclear or conventional.

'TOP PRIORITY' EXAMINES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD271537 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Jan 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Posner with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text][Posner] Hello, and welcome to Top Priority. Today on the panel we have our usual members: Dr Radomir Bogdanov, Dr Sergey Plekhanov, both of the USA and Canada Studies Institute, and your host is Vladimir Posner. The topic I'd like to discuss with you gentlemen today is that of two approaches to the issue of nuclear disarmament. We know that the United States, as its presidents have said in the past, is against nuclear weapons, it's for nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union has made that statement many times, and yet there seems to be a very serious difference in the way the two countries approach that issue and perhaps the latest proposals that were very clearly enunciated in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev might serve as a way to show up these differences. Who would like to take the ball Dr Bodganov?

[Bogdanov] You know, I've been following very closely the American reaction to our proposal and you wouldn't be surprised because it's quite natural, after all it's my job. But not only that, that it's my job, but even from the human point of view I'm very interested, you know, how America, official, unofficial America, reacts to our, to my mind, historical and very important proposal. Now, let me make some points about that. You know, my feeling is that you come across several levels of reaction to the Soviet proposal. Let me start with the official reaction which is of course very important one. And while talking about the official reaction let me also to make a little bit difference within that. [as heard] You know I mean, by that one, I mean the presidential statement on Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration which is very interesting to my mind. The president said we are grateful to them for their proposals. Then the President said that ("he hears) for the first time such a proposal, such a comprehensive proposal. So it sounds very positive, you know, and he said of course that he will study it carefully and so on and so on. And, you know, to my surprise, to come across some other think like, you know, we cannot trust Russians. There is nothing new in their proposals. There are bits of very old Soviet propositions (?piecing) together. Then what do you hear? You hear (?falsification and) distortion of those proposals. For instance, the most important, or one of the most important parts of our proposals, verification (?problems) is just distorted by very high up in the American administration.

And, you know, you come across some very strange things so let me dwell a little bit on that. You just stated that American side has been stating for quite a number of years that they are for getting rid of nuclear arms and their own President also stated that several times and some other people, very important people in the administration. But what do you hear now? You hear now some rather important voices stating that no, we have to live with the nucler arms, we are so used to nuclear arms that how we can deal with this new world without nuclear arms? And still they say they are for deterrence. How we can live without nuclear arms?

Now, let me be little bit, you know, nasty, asking my American listeners over there where is the truth? Are they for elimination of nuclear arms or they are for still using them? You know, I am really puzzled by that kind of, you know, contradiction in the American position.

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov, you wanted to say something at that point?

[Plekhanov] Yes, yes, I think that this commitment to nuclear disarmament on the part of the U.S. government is far, far from clear. The only connection in which they have spoken about that is the President's SDI proposal which was packaged a couple of years ago as a way to rid the earth of nuclear weapons if possible. Now, but there are several (?hedges) here. In the first place nobody is sure that the SDI will ever work.

[Posner] Most people are sure it won't.

[Plekhanov] Most people are sure that they [as heard] won't. And also, if you step down from the level of presidential grand statement to the level of the, to the operational level, of people like General Abrahamson and other people at the Pentagon who are in the business of working on SDI, they more and more emphasize that the purpose of the SDI is to enhance the nuclear deterrent mechanism which exists in the United States so the SDI is more and more put forward as an addition to the existing nuclear arsenal.

[Posner] Right.

[Plekhanov] And, which is exactly the point, that it's not an anti-nuclear thing. It's something that will make the nuclear balance far less stable, far more dangerous.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, I'd like to get back to what you were saying. I found it very interesting when you were talking about the different types of official reactions and you mentioned what President Reagan had said and then some other people. Are you suggesting that there might be a kind of different view of all of this inside the administration itself?

[Bogdanov] To be frank with you, Vladimir, I wouldn't like to talk about that. It's too sensitive and I wouldn't like to sound impolite. I leave it to my American listeners, to American citizens, to judge by themselves what's going on in the administration. I'm just stating some facts. That's all. That's my [words indistinct]. Now, let me take another question which has been in my mind for quite a number of days. You know, as you remember, as my friend Sergey put it just now, SDI, famous SDI or "star wars", whatever it is, first of all was (?designed, was) meant as a tool to eliminate all nuclear weapons. A way to make them obsolete...

[Posner interrupting] That's the way the President...

[Bogdanov resumes] And to make, that's the way the President, the President, that was after all his explanation why it was so badly needed for (?USA). Now I recognize that there is a very big gap between American mentality and Russian mentality. They are quite different, due to different reasons, historical, political, things like that. Maybe I am wrong, but with my Russian modest mentality I cannot understand if really American (?society) is aiming at elimination of nuclear arms why they don't accept our proposal to really eliminate them within very short period of time, 15 years, with three stages which our American listeners know [words indistinct]. But my point is why for you should build that huge thing with multi, multibillion of dollars spent at least, without, a trillion dollar, without any, any clear, you know, end, still nobody knows that will work or not. You first build it.

You test it, (?then), then let's get rid of nuclear arms. That's, my Russian logic is revolting against that, I'm sorry to say...

[Posner, interrupting] Well, I think American...

[Bogdanov] Maybe, maybe, Vladimir you can explain how the American mind works in that (?way) where is the logic?

[Posner] American common sense is something that is quite well known and I think that that would probably, it would probably agree with you. But I'd like to come back to one thing that you've been talking about and also you, Dr Plekhanov, and that is, you have said that, and agreed with me, that in the past American leadership has consistently said that it is against, it would like to get rid of nuclear weapons. But, however, this has not been possible, for a variety of reasons. Now we come to a point where there is a kind of proposal that makes it realistic to be able to get rid of nuclear weapons and, as you said, Dr Bogdanov, there are some people in the American administration who now are claiming, well we don't really want to get rid of them at all. (?Don't you) think that perhaps what was said in the past about wishing to get rid of them was said precisely because the people saying it (?thought) that they could get away with it because there was no real way of getting rid of nuclear weapons? But, now that they feel there is they have no choice but to admit their real view. Do you, do you think that that might be true?

[Plekhanov] I think that's an accurate description of what took place and I think you're a little exaggerating even the former commitment of the U.S. government to the idea of nuclear disarmament. I guess that the only time that they really tried to put it into, to put this commitment, to make this commitment, and to put it into more or less serious language was during the Kennedy administration when there was a joint Soviet-American plan for general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. Because at other times whenever we would put forward a proposal for nuclear disarmament there would always be all kinds of humming and hawing and, you know, all kinds of objections and so on. And recently we've seen a revival of this talk about nuclear disarmament in connection with the SDI. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. What we are now offering is a practical, a realistic, down to earth fair plan for nuclear disarmament.

[Posner] How do you feel about the latest American arguments against the proposals in the statement of the General Secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist Party [words indistinct] and that is that you can't trust the Soviet's because when they propose a moratorium they themselves break what they promise to do, you can't trust the Soviets because of this, because of that, what are these arguments worth really? Do you think... What is your assessment? How powerful are they? How many people do you think will buy those arguments?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, those are (strong) arguments. Why? They are strong because they have no ground, you know. If you tried to support any of them by facts then, it's OK, then the real difficulty arises because they have (?no facts). But if you just say you cannot trust them because they're bloody communists or something like that, I'm really helpless, I have no, I haven't the arguments to contradict them. But, you know, let me begin with some others. They don't trust us. But let me say to my American, (?the) respected American listeners, that we don't trust them too, and we have more of them, plenty of, you know, reasons that we don't trust Americans, that we are very doubtful about the American [words indistinct] but it's like that you know, rightly or wrongly. They don't trust us, then want to do in this situation what, maybe the reasonable anthropological answer: OK lets build kind of a bridge between two ends and try to build a kind of, you know, mutual trust. How? There is many ways and means but we suggest one very concrete and very efficient, verification, verification. And if you have a look at our proposal you will see that any line, concrete line, we suggest to U.S. (?state) is supported by our proposal, verification.

Not only verification, but that the confirmation of [words indistinct] verification, national technical means, international inspections [words indistinct]. And we state if they are not satisfied with that we are open to discuss with them any other kind of verification. What I mean by that? Let's stop talking about trust or not trust. OK, we admit there is no trust. But let's do something positive just to enhance mutual trust if that's the way (?to do it). But if you say we cannot trust them just because we cannot trust them then it becomes hopelessly [word indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Yes, I would like to recall a quote from Henry Simpson, who was the Secretary of War in the Truman Administration. I think it was Simpson who said that in order to make a person trustworthy you should trust them and the best way to make somebody untrustworthy is to mistrust them, which is, I think, a really wise observation and the problem with a lack of trust has been key to this business of the arms race and the inability to put an end to it. If one just refers to the lack of trust and does nothing in order to enhance this trust then it is really hopeless. So, I think that the proposal which has been put forward is very practical in the sense, in many senses, and one aspect of the practicality is that it meets this persistent argument on the [words indistinct] American side that really we are doubtful whether it can be verified, wehther we can trust. In our proposal we have been, we have tried in good faith to offer Americans a practical means of allaying their fears and suspicions in connection with the possible disarmament measures. There are to be adequate measures in all these agreements which we may reach with the United States on disarmament in order to make sure that the treaties are adhered to and nobody is cheating.

[Posner] In conclusion I would like to tell you both a kind of an anecdote that I heard recently from a friend of mine, an American who was visiting Moscow, and he said, you know, many years ago in America it used to be said that the word no was a Russian word because it was always the Russians, it seemed to us, who said nyet, no. But now, in past years and especially nowadays I have the feeling that no has become an American word because every time the Soviets make a proposal in the area of arms limitations or reductions it's the Americans who say no.

[Plekhanov] In other words they wouldn't take yes for an answer.

[Posner] Exactly. But I'm hoping that they will and I'm hoping that 1986 will indeed prove to be a breakthrough year in that area, notwithstanding all of the concerns and doubts that you gentlemen have voiced and I certainly share with you. We'll be talking about these things in future programs so I invite all of our listeners to tune in at the same time a week from today for our next edition of Top Priority.

FIRST PART OF SEMEYKO ARTICLE CRITICIZES SDI

PM281617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[First part of L. Semeyko article under the rubric "SDI -- What Is It?": "Attack Plus Buildup" -- First paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In the White House this program is called nothing less than the "Strategic Defense Initiative," SDI. And it is asserted that the program's objectives are "exclusively defensive," aimed "only at the elimination of nuclear weapons," and moreover that it is only a question of "harmless research." Is that so? "Yes!" Washington insists. The implementation of the "star wars" program, as it has rightly been christened in the United States itself, continues. So we will evidently have to keep on coming back both to the content of this program and to the "arguments" invented on the banks of the Potomac to justify SDI.

Today IZVESTIYA begins the publication of a series of three articles by Soviet disarmament expert L. Semeyko, deputy chairman of the commission of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Mankind could and should greet the year 2000 with no nuclear weapons on earth. Under a peaceful sky and cosmos, without the fear of annihilation. Only then will people have firm confidence in their own survival and the continuation of their species. Of course, it is not easy to achieve this. But real opportunities exist. Routes, signposts, schedules for each stage, and a machinery for comprehensive disarmament are defined on a large scale and comprehensively in the Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The elimination of nuclear weapons is indissolubly linked with the prevention of the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of space strike arms. The former is inconceivable without the latter. It is important for everyone to understand that after all, this question is now in the forefront of the political struggle. We are up against the thinking and policy of those who would like to put the resolution of the problems of space under lock and key, doing this supposedly in the interests of peace. Some people in the West are inclined not only to support, but actively to inflate the U.S. Administration's groundless thesis that the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) will strengthen peace and security. It will strengthen them, they say, because it will make it possible to eliminate nuclear weapons, since a nuclear attack will become pointless with the creation of an antimissile shield. Thereafter it would, perhaps for centuries, fulfill its defensive functions against those "fanatical madmen," as Reagan puts it, who might decide to use nuclear weapons for blackmail.

The formula publicized by the advocates of "star wars" -- SDI -- is: defense against nuclear weapons, plus their subsequent elimination. Another - - sober and objective -- formula can be set against this: SDI is not defense, but attack plus the buildup of nuclear arsenals. That is the assessment shared by thousands of military-political experts in dozens of countries, the majority of western politicians and public figures, and millions of those who assess at its worth the true nature of honey-tongued space defense demagoguery. What is the basis for this assessment? There are a whole series of arguments here.

First. Defense of any kind has the most meaning when it is capable of effectively resolving the tasks facing it. But the whole point is that an antimissile defense will not be able to fulfill the function of defense against nuclear weapons. Even supposing that "defensive" space strike arms incorporate military-technical achievements based on new physical principles. Supposing that this defense is on a large scale -- in terms of the area of territory covered, the density of arms and combat hardware, and the all-embracing nature of various backup measures. Supposing, lastly, that not $1 trillion, as is now being suggested in the United States, but $2 trillion or even more go to the creation of an ABM system with space defense echelons. The result will be the same: the system will not have 100-percent reliability. Whatever breaks through its echelons will inevitably lead to catastrophic destruction. After all, we are talking about nuclear weapons, not the tanks or planes of the last war.

Second. The supporters of SDI would like to avoid catastrophe, reducing U.S. losses to an entirely "acceptable" level. How?

By all appearances the United States sees two answers to this -- the politico-diplomatic and the military. The politico-diplomatic answer (and Washington is proposing this at the Geneva talks for fruitless theoretical discussions) is to carry out a reduction in nuclear arsenals together with the deployment of an ABM system with space-based elements. It is stated that agreement must be reached on principle about this at once. But the Soviet Union rejects this path.

As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, people must not count on our helping the United States, with our own hands, to weaken our strategic potential. The opposite will happen: In order to restore equilibrium the USSR will be forced to improve the effectiveness, accuracy, and might of its arms.

The military answer, which is given by the hotheads in Washington and which is by no means of a theoretical nature, consists of something different: It is, they say, possible to radically reduce the number of missiles and warheads breaking through the American ABM defense system and thereby reduce their own losses only by means of a preliminary first (disarming) strike against the other side's nuclear missile bases.

The strength of the Soviet retaliatory strike will then be reduced, so to speak, twice over. First by mighty offensive strikes against missile bases, then by defensive strikes in space against the surviving means. The U.S. physicist Frank Von Hippel expresses this "logic" thus: Since the ABM system cannot in itself serve as a reliable shield, "there is far more sense in using it as a supplement to a first-strike capability than as a shield against a first strike" (let us mention in passing that the USSR has no intention of making such a strike).

But this approach to the purpose of the large-scale ABM system displays, in the last analysis, a clearly offensive nature, not a defensive nature. It is a question of disarming the USSR. It makes no difference where this disarming action is carried out (on land, in space, or in the atmosphere) or how. And that means that the declared defensive purpose of the ABM system which Washington plans to deploy is in fact fictitious. In reality it is a question of a gamble not on defense, but on attack on an unprecedentledly large strategic scale. In the more remote future this gamble will be further strengthened, when, according to the Pentagon's calculations, the potential arises for making a strike from space against strategic targets on land and at sea.

Third. People in the United States now are becoming increasingly aware of the idea that reliable ABM cover for the country's entire territory is unattainable even with the use of lasers and beam weapons in space. That is why the administration is to all appearances already inclining toward the idea that "for the time being" it is necessary to seek to create a "roof" not over all U.S. territory but only over nuclear missile bases. In the Senate recently, Lieutenant General J Abrahamson, the leader of work under the SDI program, called for the need to "retain the possibility of deploying a limited ABM potential in the very near future." And (J. Yonas), a leading scientist in the field of the "star wars" program, claims that this will secure the best "deterrence" opportunities for the United States. Let's put it more precisely -- the best opportunities to "intimidate" the Soviet Union with the possibility that the U.S. will deliver not only the first but also all subsequent strikes. And once more these are by no means defense calculations. Nuclear means of attack covered by a space "shield," and sophisticated means at that, will become even more dangerous.

Statements about "defense" are just as unfounded as promises to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons by shifting to the "defense." The real gamble is on preserving nuclear weapons. More, on building them up. Otherwise why speak today of cover for regions of the future deployment of the sophisticated MX missiles, each of which has three times more warheads than the present Minuteman-3 missile? Would they not like to cover the MX with a space shield because these missiles are a typical first-strike weapon?

Fourth. It is difficult not to call talk of the "subsequent" (after the implementation of SDI) elimination of nuclear weapons demagogic if you also consider an aspect that is not often given coverage -- U.S. policy in the field of the production of fissionable materials (fuel for nuclear ammunition). In the first 20 years after the war the United States stockpiled so much nuclear material that in 1964 it was able to suspend the production of highly enriched uranium.

New nuclear charges were produced at that time using obsolete ammunition and existing stockpiles. But now the production of fissionable nuclear materials is being resumed. Work on the creation of nuclear weapons, of the "third generation" this time, is underway under 22 (!) programs, according to U.S. press reports. Why? "We need new warheads with new characteristics even if we succeed in ensuring arms control for at least the next few decades," R. Wagner, the defense secretary's assistant for atomic energy, replies. This aim directly contradicts the widely billed official purpose of the proclamation of SDI -- "freeing the world from nuclear weapons." It runs counter to the Soviet position: In 1982 the USSR suggested halting the production of fissionable materials for producing nuclear weapons. Now it also runs counter to the USSR's specific plan for nuclear disarmament for the next 15 years.

Fifth. The questions of "eliminating" nuclear weapons with the implementation of the SDI also remains hanging for one further reason. SDI is aimed at destroying missiles with their warheads. But what about the bombers which deliver the nuclear weapons, what about the cruise missiles, nuclear artillery, and as they are called in the West, "suitacase bombs" -- nuclear, of course? After all, they remain outside the space shield's laser or any other impact! Of course, they could be eliminated under an accord and irrespective of any particular potential of SDI. But the question arises: If these nuclear means could be destroyed sometime later, why can we not embark on the destruction of all -- and that means all -- nuclear armaments right now? Why create a shield costing many billions or even trillions only "later" to destroy nuclear arsenals? Would it not be simpler to act directly and not via an expensive and dangerous ABM detour? Figuratively speaking, it is hardly sensible to travel Vladivostok to get to Leningrad from Moscow.

Sixth. Finally, regarding the thesis of the "nuclear madmen" who, Reagan asserts, could blackmail the world in the future. Of course, the question of "third" countries possessing nuclear weapons in the future is a serious one. The danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is obvious. But must it be prevented by creating an ABM shield? Of course not. In any event connected with the arms race -- on the bilateral and multilateral plane -- action inevitably causes reaction. The creation of a shield could in fact encourage not only the creation but also the buildup of nuclear swords in "third" countries. Another path is needed -- the consolidation of the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the attainment of a universal agreement that nuclear weapons will never be resurrected after being eliminated.

But it is a shield expedient against accidential, unsanctioned nuclear missile launches (this argument is frequently cited in the West)? The answer would seem to be yes. But at best a shield would be a superfluous luxury. Far less technically complex measures could be used against such launches. Political measures are also important. As is well known, the USSR has already undertaken to renounce first of nuclear weapons. In accordance with this undertaking an even stricter framework is set up in organizing stringent control ensuring that the unsanctioned launch of nuclear weapon is ruled out. The United States and its nuclear allies could take the same path.

From the viewpoint of political and strategic logic, the United States' "Strategic Defense Initiative" thus cannot be called defensive. It is a case not of a defensive shield but of a political screen behind which an attempt is being made to forge one more keen sword for unarming [mech obezoruzhivaniya]. And that is what intensifies concern for the destiny of the strategic stability which exists at present and for the destiny of international security.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM241147 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Fidelity to the Spirit of Geneva"]

[Text] Two months have elapsed since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which was rightly regarded by the peoples as a very major political event in international life. It is hard to find a country where people have not spoken with hope of the "spirit of Geneva." They see in it prospects for reducing tension and restoring the policy of detente in relations among states. People of the most varied political convictions and social position are demanding at the top of their voices that the "spirit of Geneva" be expressed in actual deeds as rapidly as possible. The detailed plan of purposeful actions to remove the most serious threat of all -- nuclear war -- contained in the statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev is directed precisely at achieving that goal. "This task must be carried out by people of our generation without shifting it on to its descendants' shoulders," the statement stresses. "Such is the command of the times, the burden of historical responsibility, if you wish, for our decisions and actions in the period remaining before the beginning of the 3d millennium."

The statement has generated broad support from the world public and met with considerable interest in political circles and among statesmen in various countries. Washington has also responded. President R. Reagan noted that the Soviet proposals are a further useful step in the process of reducing nuclear arms.

However, the White House boss as well as other highly placed U.S. Administration figures carefully sidestep the question of the interrelationship of the whole range of space and nuclear armaments. But after all, if space strike weapons are developed [sozdaniye], the hopes for reducing nuclear armaments on earth will be quashed. However, reports from across the Atlantic indicate that the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism, the military-industrial complex and its stooges in the Pentagon administration, have not downed arms. On the contrary, they are going all out to try to thwart dialogue and torpedo completion of the task set at Geneva: Namely, preventing an arms race in outer space, stopping it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and strengthening strategic stability.

The story about the "leak" of the notorious letter written by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger which occurred on the eve of the Geneva meeting and in which he entreated Reagan not to give way on a single point on the talks agenda, was, as time has shown, no accident or isolated episode. Weinberger and those forces backing him are now doing their utmost to prevent the comprehensive Soviet disarmament program from being realized. At a Washington press conference the U.S. military department chief reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the plans to militarize outer space. Commenting on the new Soviet proposals, Weinberger stated that "the priority that the United States accords the Strategic Defense Initiative is well known and remains entirely in force."

The stance adopted by the United States on such an important question as stopping nuclear tests, a question which worries all mankind, is also highly instructive. The Soviet Union has extended the moratorium on nuclear explosions, declared by our country on 6 August, by a further 3 months. Stopping these explosions amounts, in its way to removing the motor which pushes the nuclear arms race forward. However, Weinberger and a number of other figures in the U.S. Administration tirelessly advocate the continuation of nuclear tests by the United States with maniacal tenacity. The reason for Washington's course is a desire to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union at any cost by developing [sozdaniye] new kinds of nuclear armaments.

During the last nuclear test in Nevada, on 28 December, the Pentagon tried out, among other things, a so-called nuclear-triggered X-ray laser. The laser, which is powered by the energy of a nuclear explosion, is being developed [sozdaetsya] as part of the "star wars" program.

The latest testing of a new antimissile system carried out recently as part of the "star wars" program is also indicative of a deviation from the "spirit of Geneva." And, after all, the U.S. side was told clearly and precisely at the summit meeting that each new step toward implementing the program will create additional hurdles to compromise solutions at talks on nuclear and space arms.

The Washington doctrine of "new globalism" is, of course, completely incongruous with the "spirit of Geneva." It embodies the U.S. course toward countries seeking to pursue an independent policy and unwilling to live according to U.S. prescriptions. Big power imperiousness, hegemonist claims, intolerance of any manifestation of independence, and various forms of diktat make up the essence of this approach. The attempts to intimidate Libya are an example of this. It is being subjected to economic blockade and being threatened with direct armed intervention.

The line taken by Washington in the Mediterranean is fraught with the most serious consequences. There is no doubt that aggression against Libya would have a most pernicious effect upon the international situation. That is precisely why everyone who holds the interests of peace dear is warning Washington of the responsibility that will inevitably be borne by the United States if it begins an armed conflict. As for our country, the Soviet Union has been and continues to be a consistent advocate of the peoples' freedom, security, and strengthening international law and order. Its aim is not to inflame regional conflicts, but to eliminate them through collective efforts based on just principles, the sooner the better.

Nowadays there is no lack of words about commitment to peace. But there is a noticeable shortage of actual deeds to consolidate its foundations. "Moreover, speeches are being made from lofty rostrums aimed essentially at ensuring the disappearance of the 'spirit of Geneva,' that new factor which is having a beneficial effect upon international relations today", M.S. Gorbachev stresses. "The matter is not restricted to statements. Actions patently calculated to inflame enmity and distrust and generate the exact opposite of detente, a situation of conflict, are being carried out. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, for example, recently sent the President a special secret report proposing a number of steps be taken to undermine agreements previously concluded with the Soviet Union in the disarmament sphere which are in operation today. In particular, by manipulating groundless and unsubstantiated charges against the USSR regarding alleged breaches of international commitments he is insisting that the United States should not dismantle nuclear submarines carrying Poseidon missiles after the new "Ohio"-type missile-carrying submarines are commissioned. And this, as qualified specialists observe, would result in a breach of the terms of the SALT II Treaty. Moreover, Weinberger is advising the President to replace certain single-warhead Minuteman-2 missiles with Minuteman-3 nuclear missiles equipped with three nuclear warheads. This measure is aimed at ensuring that the United States exceeds the limit placed on nuclear warheads by the SALT II Treaty.

The U.S. Administration is capable of realizing that you cannot endlessly indulge those circles in the United States which want to direct it toward sabotaging the process begun at the Geneva meeting. In this regard people in the U.S. capital are recalling that Weinberger's previous attempt to derail the SALT II Treaty were forestalled by the White House. There are grounds for hoping that the administration still has not said its last word on "star wars" either.

In any event, the opponents of this adventurist enterprise both in the United States itself and abroad are seeking with increasing energy to implement the understanding achieved in Geneva on the need to prevent a nuclear arms race in outer space and to stop it on earth.

The process initiated in Geneva is in accord with all the peoples' interests. They want a switch to constructive, mutually useful cooperation among states in all spheres. Public opinion polls in the United States show that most Americans want subsequent meetings between the leaders of our two countries to lead to specific accords promoting a reduction in nuclear confrontation and a lowering of the danger of nuclear war. It is essential now to do everything possible to ensure that 1986 is not just a year of peace but helps the 20th century to end under the sign of peace and nuclear disarmament.

GENEVA NONGOVERNMENT CONFERENCE SUMS UP RESULTS

LD232347 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, January 23 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

At an international conference of non-governmental organizations, which is under way here, the results were summed up today of debates held in its five working groups which had discussed issues of achieving disarmament, preventing a nuclear catastrophe, the inter-relationship between peace, development, social progress, national independence and security, the observance of fundamental human rights and liberties and other problems. All the five groups, however, focussed on ways and means of delivering mankind from the nuclear threat and bringing out disarmament. In this connection stress was made on the major significance of the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the need to maintain "the spirit of Geneva". Many speakers said that the latest Soviet proposals expounded in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement had provided a real possibility to enter the third millennium without nuclear weapons.

'Text' of Conference Document

LD251059 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 25 TASS -- Follows the full text (retranslated from the Russian) of the final document of the International Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations "for peace together" devoted to International Year of Peace:

"Appeal.

We call upon the peoples of the whole world to close ranks in their joint struggle for peace.

We met in Geneva at the outset of International Year of Peace resolved to secure the fulfillment of its noble goals and aware of the unprecedented and grave threat looming over the world. We have rallied in the name of peace.

We have exchanged our experience of struggle for peace, discussed new initiatives and planned joint actions.

We are working in different circumstances.

We represent national, regional and international nongovernmental organizations, movements and groups of different political, philosophic and religious pursuasions."

"There is a mere decade and a half to go to the end of the 20th century and it is our conviction that the main duty of all the people is to make joint efforts so thatmankind enters the next century under conditions of peace.

We are convinced that this is feasible: Dangerous tendencies in present-day international relations can be halted and reversed. The fresh spirit of frank dialogue between state leaders and the resolve of the peoples to achieve peace are giving us hope.

The threat to peace is immeasurable.

The slide to nuclear catastrophe is gathering momentum. Outer space is being used for the deployment of weapons, as the earth and the oceans seem to be sagging under their burden. Hundreds of peoples are killed every day by conventional weapons. Hunger claims thousands of lives daily."

"Millions of people do not have their basic needs met and are denied basic human rights. The mass of people are still exposed to oppression and exploitation. Apartheid remains a tool of violating justice, exterminating humans and destabilizing the situation in countries. That is why we are calling for struggle together for a world without war, for human survival and for the triumph of justice and haman dignity.

We are stating anew that the nuclear arms race is posing the gravest threat to peace and life on earth. That is why our appeal is resounding especially imperatively. Our hopes are linked to the results of the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and also to the new concrete initiatives advanced since that meeting."

"Stating our common desire to work for disarmament, we urge everyone to united and to support the efforts aimed at immediately ending all nuclear tests, at concluding a treaty on a total test ban, at preventing an arms race in outer space, at prohibiting and eliminating chemical and all other weapons of mass destruction, and at securing a tangible reduction in conventional armaments. We are convinced that it is possible to fulfill a step-by-step and substantiated program for the elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century."

"We are convinced that peace based on justice is inseparable from economic and social progress. Oppression and inequality jeopardize peace. That is why we support a strategy of development aimed at establishing a new international economic order called upon to ensure fair economic relations both within states and among them. We are calling anew for efforts to secure true respect for the right of the peoples to decide their destinies themselves, for the right to self-determination and independent development, and also non-intervention in their internal affairs and observance of the principles of security and social progress."

"We emphasize that guarantees for human rights and freedoms constitute a major component of peace. Deviation from this truth is one of the causes of armed conflucts. The better the rights of eveyone are exercised in society, the stabler society itself, the better human rights are respected all over the world, and the stabler international relations. It is in this spirit that we call for the universal and full-scale recognition, observance and exercise of human rights and freedoms.

We recognize that peace is an essential precondition for meeting the basic human needs in food, housing, health care, education, work and environmental protection. We welcome the recent joint efforts of different countries in rendering emergency food relief and urge systematic and concerted actions to prevent death from hunger and to work out a long-term national and international policy for providing food for all."

"We call for joint actions substantially to reduce military spending with a view to removing present-day inbalances in the use of resources.

We are in agreement that every newly manufactured gun, every newly floated ship and every new missle mean in the final analysis theft from those who are suffering from hunger and cold.

Aware of the importance of preparing society for life under conditions of peace, we call for putting education, science, culture, religion and the mass media to the service of peace.

The potentialities of these fields of human activity can benefit immensely the cause of peace.

We call for the extension of contacts among people in all countries and for new measures to build an atmosphere of trust.

The peoples must work for peace together."

"We will preserve a future for the whole of mankind only on the condition that we overcome the present-day critical situation and build a peace based on the concept of security for all. We urge energetic participation in international cooperation, with the United Nations being its universal instrument. We pledge to give continuous support to the United Nations and its specialized agancies, especially in fulfilling the program of international year of peace.

We are aware of the great difficulties in our path. But it is our conviction that the determination of people to achieve peace will triumph. We are full of optimism and hope because we stand for peace together. It is in this spirit that we reiterate our commitment to the cause of peace and urge all of you, all the peoples of the world, to join efforts in accomplishing the tasks facing mankind."

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON PALME COMMISSION MEETING

LD232305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1703 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A session of the independent commission on disarmament and security has been held in Delhi. Here is Academician Arbatov, a participant in the session:

The Palme Commission met 2 days after the announcement of the very important Soviet initiative, which indeed concerns questions around which the whole activity of the Palme Commission revolves, starting from 1980. It must be said that membess of the commission -- influential people, former prime ministers, current prime ministers, and future prime ministers -- said how notably and how improbably the situation had changed over the past 3-4 years, 2-3 years, yes, even over the past year. In many ways this is, of course, linked with the Soviet initiatives and Soviet foreign policy. Of course, one could not fail to find support for the Soviet Union's main proposals. Other questions were also discussed, but naturally,it turned out that this one was at the center of attention.

I must say that the reaction has been very good in India. Prime Minister Gandhi and the vice president of India have been receiving the members of the commission, and, generally speaking, somehow one can sense that enormous hopes are being linked with what the Soviet Union is now doing. This, of course, is a very responsible matter and, at the same time, I would say that this matter gives one pride and joy in the fact that we now find ourselves truly at the forefront of progress, and we doing what reflects the innermost and the most profound aspirations of all people throughout the world.

WRITERS UNION DECLINES U.S. PEN CENTER INVITATION

PM241129 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, 15 Jan 86 p 7

[Georgiy Markov letter under general heading "At the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat"]

[Text] At the end of December 1985 the USSR Writers Union received a letter signed by N. Mailer, president of the U.S. Pen Center. The letter contains an invitation to a USSR Writers Union delegation to take part as honored guests in the International Pen Club Congress which will be held in New York in January this year.

Below we publish the USSR Writers Union cable to N. Mailer:

To Mr N. Mailer, president of the U.S. Pen Center, New York

Esteemed Norman Mailer!

I thank you for the kind invitation to attend the international Pen Club Congress which you have sent to the Writers Union. We would be prepared to accept it but for one circumstance which is of fundamental importance as far as we are concerned. Allow me to explain it to you plainly and frankly.

As we can see from the attached list, among those who have been invited to attend the congress as honored guests there are people (including former Soviet citizens) who for a number of years have been engaging in kindling hostility and hatred between peoples. It is our firm belief, for this reason, that their participation in the congress cannot, and will not, be conducive to creating a creative, constructive atmosphere.

Our stance does not mean, of course, that we are against a confrontation of various viewpoints, no matter how divergent they are. A cogent example of our stance in this respect is the active participation of Soviet writers in the Budapest cultural forum. Further evidence of this was also the recent Seventh Soviet-U.S. writers' meeting in Vilnius.

However, the activity of the aforementioned people, as both you and we are aware, is ultimately directed against the universal human desire for peace and mutual understanding between peoples in general, and writers in particular. To accept your kind invitation would, in one way or another, place us on a par with these preachers of hatred toward our people and toward the peoples of the countries where they were born.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to tell you that the USSR Writers Union is currently making efforts to activate and expand our contacts with U.S. writers.

We want our mutually beneficial ties and creative discussions to contribute to better understanding and good relations between the peoples and literatures of our countries.

Respectfully,

Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board

UN BLOC DIPLOMATS DENOUNCE MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

PM280935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "United Nations; Resolute Denunciation"]

[Text] New York, 24 Jan -- The UN committee for liaising with the country of residence has resolutely denounced the United States' arbitrary actions to restrict the movements of diplomats from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and employees of the UN Secretariat who are citizens of these states.

At the committee session held at UN headquarters, those taking part demanded that the United States halt the discrimination against the socialist countries' diplomats and unconditionally fulfill its international commitments to the United Nations.

In their speeches the delegates from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia indicated that these actions by the U.S. authorities can only be described as an attempt to impede the normal work of the socialist states' missions and to worsen the legal status of their staffers. These arbitrary actions -- the movement of U.S. diplomats has not been restricted in a single one of these countries -- is evidence that the United States is continuing to ignore the international commitments it has adopted to ensure normal conditions for the work of UN missions and the personnel of the UN Secretariat, CSSR representatives B. Kulawiec noted. He recalled that UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar had previously voiced his negative position with regard to these U.S. Government actions.

The Soviet Union fully shares the justified concern of the four UN states and the UN secretary general, Soviet representative I.I. Yakovlev said. The U.S. authorities' new steps are of an overtly illegal and discriminatory nature and constitute a gross violation of international law and U.S. commitments. In these illegal steps by the United States one can easily discern the course steered in recent years toward undermining the United Nations' authority and activity. These actions are causing profound concern and should be eliminated, the Soviet delegate said.

REPORTS ON EXPLOSION OF SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER

Explosion Reported

LD281722 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 28 Jan 86

["Space Shuttle Challenger Explodes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 28 TASS -- U.S. space shuttle Challenger exploded shortly after take-off today.

'Booster Rocket' Explodes

LD281808 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 28 TASS -- The U.S. Challenger reusable spaceship with seven astronauts on board crashed today. Shortly after take-off, at an altitude of about 15 kilometres, the booster rocket exploded and the spaceship, engulfed in flames, dropped into the Atlantic. Rescue boats and helicopters were rushed to the crash site but specialists do not hope for the survival of crew members. It was the 25th launch under the shuttle program and the 10th launch of the Challenger spaceship.

'Virtually No Chances' of Survivors

LD281851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The American reusable spaceship Challenger has had an accident. On board were seven people, including two women. About 2 minutes after the launch from Cape Canaveral, Florida, when the ship was over the Atlantic Ocean, an explosion took place. It would seem that one of the two solid fuel accelerators exploded. The flame-engulfed space ship fell into the Atlantic Ocean. Rescue vessels and helicopters have been sent to the place where it fell. However, in the view of specialists, there are virtually no chances that the cosmonauts are still alive. [Video shows the launch, explosion, and fall of the spaceship]

Reagan Addresses Nation

LD290538 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 29 TASS -- In view of the explosion of the space shuttle "Challenger", President Reagan has cancelled the earlier scheduled state of the Union speech in Congress. Instead, the head of the administration addressed the nation on national television, describing the space shuttle disaster as truly a loss to the whole of the country. The President emphasised that despite the accident the United States would go ahead with its space programme.

MORE REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

Whitehead Press Conference

LD281158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0705 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 28 Jan (TASS) -- The attempts by the U.S. Administration to involve its NATO allies in the campaign of economic, political and military pressure on Libya have suffered a complete collapse. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead was forced to admit this.

It follows from Whitehead's statements at a press conference on the results of his marathon tour, during which he visited Canada and eight West European countries, Washington's crude pressure on its partners has provoked unconcealed irritation in European capitals. He noted "material differences" which arose in the course of the talks with respect to the expediency of introducing "sanctions" against Libya in connection with the absurd statements of that country's part in international terrorism. In answer to the transatlantic envoy's big talk, the U.S. allies reminded him that such "sanctions" in the past had a "boomerang effect" and hurt the interests of those countries that had declared them" [quotation marks as received]

The U.S. NATO partners gave to understand that Washington's international adventures to not correspond to their national interests. So in answer to the statements by the Deputy Secretary of State on the U.S. right to carry out armed action against Libya, if its policy no longer corresponds to U.S. tastes, the U.S. allies have pointed out that they will never support such a lunatic adventure.

U.S. Isolated

LD281952 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Libya has sent a complaint to the United Nations that the United States is conducting a threatening show of force in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast. The message asks the United Nations secretary general to take steps provided by the United Nations Charter for such cases. Viktor Ivanov makes these comments. This is what he writes.

The actual situation confirms that Libya's concern is grounded. Correspondents report that vessles of the United States 6th Fleet, concentrated in the Mediterranean, have come close to Libyan territorial waters. Warships and planes from aircraft carriers are conducting joint exercises to serve as an open show of force. The time is expiring when American citizens have to leave Libya, at the bidding of the United States Administration, otherwise they might legally be punished. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead has made a statement in Washington confirming the reality of the threat of an American attack on Libya. He has just returned from a tour whose purpose was involving American allies in anti-Libyan sanctions. He said that the United States reserved the right to use armed force if Libya doesn't change the pattern of its actions.

Thus, on the pretext of combating what it describes as international terrorism, Washington is using terrorist methods against sovereign countries on an increasing scale. Libya is only one of the many countries against which these methods are applied, methods that contradict international law and the system of relations between countries.

It must be said that, though the United States tried to force its allies to adopt anti-Libyan sanctions and isolate Libya on the international arena, it found itself in such isolation. Mr Whitehead's West European tour actually ended in a failure. Moreover, at a session in Brussels, Common Market ministers turned down American demands to join sanctions against Libya. Mr Whitehead's so-called proof of Libyan involvement in recent acts of terrorism in Rome and Vienna was found unconvincing. Washington's claims were undermined by the strong concern of EEC foreign ministers about the tension that has developed in the Mediterranean. This concern reflects dissatisfaction with the United States' military demonstrations.

The response of the Arab world to Washington's threats is even more resolute. Arab trade unions, having a membership of almost 40 million, have declared that they intend to rebuff the aggressive actions of the United States. They have composed a long list of steps, ranging from a boycott of American goods, ships, and aircraft to an embargo on oil products exports to the United States. The refusal of West European countries to support Washington's attacks on Libya is not prompted by economic or trade considerations. Like the opposition of Arab countries, it is not a manifestation of national solidarity. The reasons for the moves are deeper. There is growing understanding in the world that the policy of the United States is assuming more distinctive features of state terrorism. As a result of this policy tension can spread beyond regional boundaries to the whole world.

U.S. Practices 'Terrorism'

LD282346 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Commentary by Soviet Military Historian Mikhail Klosk]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution said that the armed clash between Libya and the United States might happen at any moment as long as the American 6th Fleet is staging provocative maneuvers off the coast of his country.

The Syrian newspaper Al-THAWRAH pointed out that Washington's flexing of its muscles proves once more that official terrorism is an established line for the foreign political course followed by the U.S. Administration. Commenting now is the Soviet military historian Mikhail Klosk:

[Klosk] Fuelling the military hysteria atmosphere in the Mediterranean and the feverish hostile preparations and the ruthless crazy political campaign launched by the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the economic sanctions imposed by Washington on it; and U.S. ateempts to urge its NATO allies to impose such sanctions against this sovereign Arab country -- all these steps undertaken by Reagan's administration demonstrate again to public opinion that the Arab world is still under the watchful eye of the United States and its strategic ally Israel. The Libyan Jamahiriyah, a sovereign state which has chosen a development path which does not appeal to Washington and which follows an independent foreign policy, is this time a target for a political and economic attack and the threat of military force.

The justification used by the United States now for going too far in its actions is terrorism -- accusing Libya of committing it. One must remember that it is not difficult for Washington to provide false evidence. But what evidence one might ask? A make-believe evidence in Americans' minds, an evidence that simply does not exist and cannot exist.

The U.S. leadership disregards the statements which were, more than once, issued by officials of the Libyan Government that Libya has no connection with the terrorist acts which took place in Rome and Vienna.

The provocative acts of Washington against Libya give all [words indistinct] that the United States will launch an armed attack against this Arab country [word indistinct] economic which it imposed against it now. Political observers point out that the energetic provocative moves undertaken by the United States against Libya might take on very dangerous dimensions following the evacuation of U.S. nationals from Libya, and who should leave this country before the 1st of the coming month of February. It is worth remembering on this point that American nationals in Libya, totalling about 1500 persons [word indistinct] about whose safety Washington has been bragging incessantly, confirmed to journalists that their lives are not threatened. But Washington is still pretending that it does not hear anything.

This is not the first time that international public circles have encountered such an American position. The United States has exercised several provocations and it has launched several attacks, and interfered many times in the affairs of the countries of the world on the pretext of saving American nationals. For example, let us take the events in Grenada, Lebanon and Guatemala.

The Algerian newspaper AL-NASR was absolutely right when it pointed out that the American forces flexing of their muscles now is none other than an insolent act of official terrorism by the United States before the eyes of the whole world. The language of military threats on which Washington gambles proves its intentions to [words indistinct] and to control the people which [words indistinct].

The Soviet citizens and other peace-loving nations which express their support and solidarity with the Libyan people strongly condemn the hostile frenzied campaign that the United States and Israel launched against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and the economic sanctions imposed against it, and the hostile military preparations against this sovereign Arab State. We point out that these acts threaten peace and security not only in the Mediterranean but also beyond it. Terrorism, which the United States practices at government level in its official policies, should be terminated.

U.S. Committing 'Blackmail'

PM281922 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Zhukov dispatch: "U.S.A. Against Libya: The Blackmailers In a Vacuum"]

[Text] Algiers — Their international language is amazingly standard. If a verb is to be used, it is definitely either "to teach" or "to punish." If it is a matter of a noun or an adjective, the combination inevitably produces word combinations like "empire of evil," "breeding ground of terrorism," and so on and so forth. But the "strong language" of transatlantic politicians is not always or everywhere interpreted in the way they would like. And then they slam the fist. Some use their own fists on the table, like U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz did during a recent official visit. Others use an armored or naval fist. As happened in Lebanon and in Grenada. As is currently being done toward the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It was not for nothing that the Libyan revolution, which overthrew the rotten monarchy on 1 September 1969, was dubbed the "thorn in the side" of U.S. policy in the Mediterranean.

As soon as progressively inclined officers headed by Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, came to power, the Americans lost everything in that country: powerful naval bases for the 6th fleet, U.S. Air Force bases, and the opportunity for U.S. monopolies to plunder the riches of the Libyan soil.

Washington could not stomach the Libyan foreign policy course, either. Active support for the Palestinian people's struggle against Israeli occupation, support for anti-imperialist progressive forces in black Africa and particularly where the United States had its own interests like in Chad and Sudan, and struggle against the militarization of the Mediterranean -- this policy of Libya's could not have failed to generate an onset of malice and a flood of all kinds of threats and imprecations on the other side of the ocean. And when it became obvious that the Libyan revolution was hardly bothered by "Uncle Sam's" displeasure, and that it had nc intention of deviating from its path, the hot heads of U.S. politicans and generals started producing numerous plans to put down the disobedient Libyans by the old and tested method -- the method of force.

The latest specimen of anti-Libyan "creativity" by Pentagon and Langley strategists became public knowledge last November, to the White House's greater displeasure. In addition to numerous other points, the "plan for stabilization (!) of the situation in Libya" envisaged the physical elimination of M. al-Qadhdhafi and a fundamental turnabout in the direction of the country's development.

While hatching plans for the direct overthrow of the Libyan leadership, Washington was doing everything possible to isolate Libya in the international arena. The smallest frictions in relations with neighboring states were aggravated by all possible means on instigation from across the ocean. But the U.S. propaganda and foreign policy departments were calculating in particular on the "campaign to combat international terrorism," which is such a favorite in the White House. To put it more simply, Washington saw "Libya's hand" everywhere, whether in the terrorist actions by Italian Red Brigades or in the hijacking of the Italian ship Achille Lauro or the Egypt Air airliner by Palestinians. But anti-Libyan passions in the United States reached their climax point after the tragic events at Rome and Vienna international airports.

Having accused Libya of directly preparing these provocative terrorist actions, the U.S. administration embarked on undisguised military-political and economic blackmail of the Libyans.

According to U.S. press reports, plans for armed actions were elaborated and lists of specific targets for air raids drawn up at emergency sessions at the National Security Council, the Pentagon, and the CIA. The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea with four squadrons of F-18 fighter-bombers and escorted by two cruisers, two destroyers, and two frigates, set sail from Italy into the central Mediterranean. According to AP reports, combat aircraft squadrons were sent into the same region to provide backup for the aircraft carrier task force. The aircraft carrier America, stationed in Norfolk (Virginia), was also ordered to prepare to sail toward the Mediterranean. Similar orders were also issued to the battleship Iowa. At the same time, U.S. officials publicly declared that they "would welcome an Israeli action," which meant a de facto urging of Israel to attack Libya.

In parallel with the "flexing of muscles" in the Gulf of Sidra, the United States announced an economic boycott of Libya, banning the deliveries of U.S. goods and equipment there and blocking Libyan assets in American banks.

While playing the role of universal "fighter against terrorism," however, the White House committed an evident blunder.

The very first materials from the preliminary investigation of the case of the sole survivor from the attack in Rome airport totally refuted Washington's "Libyan story" and proved the total absence of any Libyan complicity in that incident. A similar opinion regarding the provocation in Rome was officially expressed by Italy's ministry of foreign affairs. Former Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky also made a statement about Libya's noninvolvement in the Rome and Vienna incidents.

There was no success in making the United States' West European allies join in the economic embargo.

Many U.S. specialists continued to work in Libya. "If we were to give up our work here and return to the United States," one of them said in an interview with U.S. television, "can President Reagan guarantee that we will find a job at home?"

Washington's anti-Libyan actions generated a stormy reaction in Arab capitals, which it did not expect. Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declared their readiness to give Libya all possible assistance to repulse aggression by the United States and Israel. Persian Gulf countries came out with sharp criticism of U.S. policy. Kuwait's newspaper AL-WATAN wrote in this connection: "Libya's example shows the total hypocrisy and unreliability of the United States as a partner. By maintaining relations with the United States and investing our money in America, we are putting our head inside the lion's mouth and are running the risk of losing it."

It cannot be put more accurately!

Terrorist Policy 'Camouflaged'

LD291031 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov

The United States is continuing and expanding its provocations against sovereign Libya. According to the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Washington is pursuing the tactics of gradually building up tension. The U.S.-created situation in the Mediterranean may turn into a military conflict at any moment.

In a bid to justify aggressive actions against Libya, certain circles in Washington, yet for another time, are stressing the need to combat "international terrorism."

John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state, while threatening Libya with military intervention, levelled four "charges" against that country. He accused it of financing terrorists, arming and providing them with forged documents and, finally, establishing on Libyan territory "terrorist-training camps."

This creates a kind of propaganda smokescreen under the cover of which the American military intends to continue its sabre-rattling off the Libyan coasts. If Mr Whitehead and the rest were really concerned over the fight against terrorism, they could easily find relevant addresses and facts not across the oceans but in Washington's very political practice.

Mr Whitehead opposes, in word, the financing and arming of terrorists. But is it not the United States which has for several years been spending through its special services millions of dollars on knocking together, training and arming with modern weapons anti-Afghan gangs based on Pakistani territory?

Is it not the United States which is seeking to reverse developments in sovereign Nicaragua with the help of mercenaries, the Contras, as a result of which more than 11,000 Nicaraguans have already perished?

Under the present American administration, the number of the Central Intelligence Agency's "special operations" has increased by at least five times. At present, the espionage and subversion agency is engaged in about 50 major terrorist and subversive actions in various parts of the world. According to John Stockwell, a former CIA employee, abouth three million people have become victims of "secret wars" waged in developing countries by American special services.

In giving vent to his wrath and indignation, Mr Whitehead groundlessly accuses others of "abetting terrorists." It is not a secret that the United States has set up on its own territory numerous camps and bases to train terrorist groups and units now numbering 15,000 men, according to NEWSWEEK magazine. The West German STERN magazine recently cited documentary evidence about an Alabama-based "school of murderers" which has already trained about 600 "experts".

The CIA acts like a secret mafia in organizing political assassinations, provoking wars in other countries and creating mercenary units for overthrowing legitimate governments and organizations, Sean MacBride, prominent Irish state and public figure, laureate of the Noble Prize, stated some time ago. The situation remains unchanged.

In an attempt to camouflage the fact that Washington views terrorism as one of the major instruments of its foreign policy, the U.S. ruling circles, as we can see, readily come up with false slogans urging to combat "international terrorism." What is the worth of these appeals then? Hypocrisy just seems to emanate from them.

U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' IMPLEMENTED BY SAVIMBI'S UNITA

LD281740 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the anti-Angolan terrorist band UNITA, is being received in state in the U.S. capital. The White House has officially confirmed that he will meet with the President of the United States and will hold talks with other leading officials of the administration. It is also planned that the leader of hired killers will make a speech in the National Press Club and will have a meeting with the members of an ultra-rightist organization, the Heritage Foundation, where a "pro-UNITA lobby" has ensconced itself.

It is symptomatic that none other than U.S. CIA director William Casey has been pegged for the role of the chief patron of Jonas Savimbi in the United States and a guide through Washington's "corridors of power." It is no wonder because way back twenty years ago Jonas Savimbi himself boasted about his close connections with U.S. secret services. The U.S. press throughout the subsequent period has been repeatedly admitting: UNITA terrorists are in the CIA's pay.

In order to hush up all those "delicate details" official propaganda on the White House initiative, now refers to Jonas Savimbi as "a charming anti-communist" and a "freedom-fighter." A ranking spokesman of the administration has stated that during the UNITA leader's stay in Washington Ronald Reagan intends publicly to support his goals.

What are the goals? The idea is to legalize the UNITA puppets as a certain "legitimate political force" in Angola and ultimately to achieve with its aid an overthrow of the legitimate government of the MPLA-Workers' Party: which is not to the liking of the United States President because of its independent, anti-imperialist course. Local observers point out that the White House intends to submit to Congress any day now a draft resolution expressing U.S. "moral support" for Savimbi's bandit forces. The UNITA leader's current stay in Washington, in the opinion of the CIA's patrons of the UNITA, should muster the strength of the U.S. conservatives and urge Congress to giving overt military and economic aid to the terrorists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the White House also has another version: to step up aid to the UNITA through secret channels. Washington's opinion is that such a way of supporting the bandits has its "advantages." While concealing its direct participation in the undeclared war in Angola, the United States, as is reckoned in administration circles, will be able to contiue diplomatic manoeuvres in the south of Africa which are designed to show its striving for peace in the region. Without waiting for a congressional decision, the White House already gave aid to the UNITA to the tune of 30 million dollars in December last year. The Washington administration intends to spend an aggregate of up to 300 million dollars on terrorist operations in Angola.

There is every indication that UNITA's murderous bands are viewed upon in Washington as a kind of "drive belt" by means of which the United Sates intends to implement its latter-day doctrine of "neoglobalism". Just as in the case with Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the U.S. Administration is openly counting on destabilisation of the situation in people's Angola and on an overt interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Angolan state with the aims of overthrowing its legitimate government.

REPORTAGE ON 'OPERATION RED FLAG' EXERCISE

'Provocative' Exercises Begun

LD281407 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The United States Air Force has begun provocative exercises, codenamed operation Red Flag, in the State of Nevada. Pilots from the United States NATO countries and Israel are to carry out more than 5000 flights. The goal of the exercises is to simulate strikes on anti-aircraft systems in the Warsaw Treaty countries. With this aim in view, dummy radars and anti-aircraft installations were built in the Nevada desert. The exercises also involve planes imitating Soviet aircraft.

'Nightmare Come True'

LD282309 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

The Pentagon's imagination is virtually inexhaustible when it comes to anti-Sovietism.

The chiefs of the U.S. war department continue to amaze the world with ever new anti-Soviet actions, sometimes lapsing into obvious paranoia in the process.

Take, for instance, the "Operation Red Flag" military manoevures with the participation of NATO countries, Canada and Israel, which have begun in Nevada. It is a nightmare come true: American soil is trampled by officers and men in Soviet uniforms and U.S. cities are bombed by planes with red stars on their wings. The U.S. Army has joined fierce battle with the "enemy," now impersonated not by Hollywood actors but by American servicemen, namely, marines and pilots flying 300 planes from all the services.

Those planes are to fly 5,000 missions in six weeks. In short, "a la guerre comme a la guerre." Small wonder that the Pentagon's spokesman, Colonel John Madden, has said that "Operation Red Flag" is the most serious manoeuvres ever staged by the U.S. Army and that only a real east-west war involving all the advanced weaponry is comparable to them.

A natural question offers itself: Why does the Pentagon need this new large-scale act of provocation, a simulation of "real war," today, when international and primarily American-Soviet relations are bearing a noticeable imprint of "the spirit of Geneva" and when million of people have a glimmer of hope to save the world from self-immolation?

The answer is self-evident: The U.S. war department continues to pursue its foolhardy goal of preventing the shoots of new and positive in Soviet-American relations [phrase as received] from striking root in the Americans' mentality and to kill at all costs the spirit of Geneva. It seems that the cause here is not just the "uncontrollable" Pentagon. There obviously are those in the USA who would like to abandon the accords reached in Geneva and, moreover, to block the successful continuation of the American-Soviet dialogue. Those forces seem to be not at all concerned if the American people would like such a turn of events. Nor do they worry that all this hardly tallies with the U.S. President's statements about the commitment of his administration to peace and to the improvement of Soviet-American relations.

'ANTI-SOVIET' U.S. MOVIES, TV PROGRAMS DENOUNCED

LD281838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[International Observer Igor Charikov Commentary on the "Exposing Facts" Feature from the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Text] Over to our regular section "Exposing Facts". Today's subject is the use being made of U.S. cinema and TV for kindling chauvinistic moods and animosity towards the Soviet Union -- the attempt being made to hinder the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations with the aid of these mass media.

International observer Igor Charikov is at the microphone: Even the buffs of U.S. cinema who have seen a thing or two in their time cannot remember an unbridled and frantic anti-Soviet psychosis such as the one which is to be observed in the United States of late, since the times of McCarthyism in the first years after the war.

Just in the first 6 months of last year, at least 12 films openly hostile towards the Soviet Union have been created in various studios in Hollywood. Among them there are -- if you will pardon the expression -- chef d'oeuvres of cinematographic art such as "Rambo", a continuation of an earlier produced hit, "Rocky IV," "Invasion USA", "White Nights" etc. Generally speaking, the list is long. The general picture is completed by provocative films such as "Red Dawn."

Of course, all these films have various plots developing in the near past, in the present and also in the foreseeable and the far future. Nevertheless, their authors, as if they have made an arrangement, always present the spectator with the same idea, constantly force on him the same thought, namely: America is stronger than all other countries and above them; it excels the whole of the rest of the world and in particular the Soviet Union in economic, moral, cultural and any other respect whatsoever; but America's blood-thirsty enemies, the communists, use every possible machination in order to deprive Americans of their freedom and prosperity; thus, it is absolutely necessary to be prepared to repulse them, wheresoever the threat to the American way of life may originate from. Such is the simple moral of each of the above-mentioned cinematographic works. Worship of the fist, of cruelty and sadism goes cheek by jowl with this jingoistic pathos.

In "Rambo," the hero, a cut-throat from the Green Berets detachment, returns to Vietnam, in order to replay the lost war, as he thinks. And he does play it again -- in favor of America of course. And the boxer Rocky is conducting a cold war not on the battlefield, girdled with cartridge-belts, but in the boxing ring, yet again being victorious in a terrible bloody single combat with a Russian automaton called Ivan. You know, it seems to me that one must be a pathological neurasthenic, a man with a morbid imagination, paranoiac, in order to photograph, edit and dub with such coolness political trash like that, and on top of that even take pride in it. Maybe some of the creators of this kind of film really belong to this category.

Nevertheless, it must be assumed that the tendency to anti-Sovietism, the increase in the share of chauvinistic forgeries in Hollywood's film production is taking place not without purpose. Certainly it suits somebody to exterminate Americans' kindly feelings for the Soviet people generated in the years of joint combat against fascism, their interest in our country, in its economic and social changes, in its cultural life, which noticeably rose in the period of detente. The American will never approve of decisions about increasing military expenditure, if he is not well and truly intimidated. This truth, formulated by President Wilson in his time, remains true also in our days. So, they frighten the Americans with aggression from the East, they are distorting the image of the Soviet man, caricaturing it, teaching, finally, the idea of the impossibility of living in peace with the Russians and the necessity of keeping them in check.

There are reports that each of the biggest American TV networks is preparing its own contribution to the campaign of anti-Sovietism. In particular, NBC is about to continue the subject of cold war in sports with a TV film entitled (?"The Main Event on Saturday Evening") and another company, ABC, is even preparing for showing a whole series which will bear a title consisting of one word only, "Amerika." The subject of this series will be the United States finding itself under the Soviet heel.

The enormous expenses on production of chauvinistic anti-Soviet cinematographic and TV works do not worry the producers. At their command there are donations and free grants not only from manufacturers pushing their old stock on the shelves in the shops. Money, and moreover, believe me, quite large sums, are willingly being given by weapon producers and headquarters of extremely right-wing organizations who have a vital interest in tension between our countries being maintained and, even better, intensified.

But not everybody in America sees the development in relations between our countries just like that. Sound judgements, also, are to be heard. I would like to quote the American newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. This is what it writes: The wicked and caricature-like representation of everything Soviet has become de rigeur in today's America, which is a consequence of the official anti-Sovietism. As a final result, all this can lead to a deadlock in the relations between East and West and, in our nuclear age, prove suicidal.

SECOND FALIN CRITIQUE OF U.S. NAVY PUBLISHED

PM281015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Part 2 of article by IZVESTIYA political observer Valentin Falin: "Back to the Stone Age"]

[Text] So, "stage one." In the report, this stage opens with the observation that some "international situation could grow into a global confrontation between the superpowers." "By means of the flexible and resolute use of naval power throughout the world, we -- together with the allies' naval forces where appropriate -- will try to gain victory in the crisis, keep escalation under control, and by virtue of the global scope of our operations in itself, unequivocally declare the intention of not conceding to the Russians any region where we are not, and depriving them of the opportunity to determine the nature of combat operations to suit themselves." The chief of staff calls this concept "deterrence on the brink of war," combined with the readiness to cross that brink at any moment and commence operations throughout the globe.

Let us take a closer look at that concept of gaining "victory in a crisis," declaring any part of the world where there are no "Russians" to be a U.S. prize or sphere of influence, turning "deterrence" into a permanent balancing act between war and peace, and taking any dispute "to a global level." This is unprecedented. At least, American imperialism has not shown its teeth quite so openly, even during the period of nuclear monopoly.

How do they intend to cope, without overstraining themselves, with the task of "global control"? The defensive system of building and disposition of the Soviet Navy suits J. Watkins very well, especially the fact that the USSR has not acquired overseas bases, of which the United States has plenty. Rejecting the very idea of limiting the American fleets' "freedom" of operation, the admiral is trying out ideas on how to place lines of "forward basing and high mobility" around Soviet territorial waters. "The need for forward movement is clear," he states. "This is where the Soviet fleet will be, and this is where we must be ready to conduct combat operations." "The active forward movement of antisubmarine forces, both submarines and antisubmarine aircraft," we read in the report, "will force Soviet submarines to withdraw to defensive positions to protect submarines equipped with nuclear missiles. This at the same time robs the Russians of the opportunities to undertake in the early stages a massive attempt to cut our naval communications." Loading marines onto ships, "moving squadrons of forward-based ships in the direction of probable regions of hostilities," shipping "marine brigades by air to places where forward-based armaments are stockpiled," and "strengthening Norway," as well as ensuring the "prompt" forward deployment of aircraft carriers," attaching them to Japan, Norway, and Turkey, "will ensure the convenient siting of forces for the fulfillment of the requirements of a unified command and for throwing back Soviet forces in the event of war."

All this, please note, is to be done in what is officially peacetime, and it is not known where -- in the Old World or the New -- a war will start, if it is fated to start at all. Distinctions are erased -- not only the watershed between sense and madness, but the distinctions between states, between water and land, between sky and earth. "Forward deployment," the staff exhorts, "must be global and prompt. Deployment in the western Pacific directly increases the deterrent effect, including the prevention of attack in Europe, by making it clear that in the event of war the Russians will not be able to ignore a single region of the globe... Therefore even in the first stage, the naval strategy makes it possible to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union throughout the globe, and thereby facilitates the tasks of NATO's forces in Europe." And conversely, pressure in Europe should make it easier for the United States to implement its designs throughout the world.

"To influence the course of combat operations on land by limiting the redeployment of (Soviet) forces and the sending in of reinforcements and supplies through the direct use of carrier-borne aircraft and landing forces";

"To end the war on terms acceptable to us and our allies by resorting to such measures as the threat of a direct strike against the USSR's territory or a change in the correlation of nuclear forces." The U.S. Navy could influence this correlation by "destroying Soviet missile-carrying submarines and improving its own nuclear position by deploying aircraft carriers and ships equipped with Tomahawk missiles on the periphery of the USSR."

"In view of the Soviet Union's orientation toward the land," the chief of staff considers it "unlikely" that we will respond to "naval pressure" (?!) with war across the whole spectrum. Although the strategy he puts forward is "a strategy not without risk," he would like to think that "the nuclear option for prolonging the war will be unattractive" to the Soviet side. In other words, that our pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons will operate even in the event of an American attack on Soviet nuclear forces by nonnuclear means.

We thank Watkins for the observation to the effect that the brinkmanship between nuclear and nonnuclear war in which the navy is to engage is only a component in the general national strategy. That is only natural. American militarism -- irrespective of categories of troops -- grows from one root and is inspired by one desire, that of achieving overwhelming military superiority at any price. That is impossible without breaking the nuclear parity. No problem! Deploy space strike weapons and bring first-strike missiles with a short flight time or concealed means of approach up close to the USSR's borders. That is in order to "neutralize" the Soviet land-based missile forces. The missile-carrying submarines would remain at large. The naval staff hurries to fill the breach. That is a true summary of the "naval strategy," which you will not find in the published text of the report.

It is high time to go back to the beginning. In a nuclear conflict there will be no winners -- the U.S. President repeats this on every occasion and passes off these words as a certificate of his "peaceability." That is, in a conflict in which nuclear means are used by both sides, practically simultaneously. But if they are used by one side, with a head start? It is clear from Watkins' report that Washington is not prepared to follow the USSR's example and make a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess them or allow such weapons on their territory. The fact that others lack the opportunity to respond in kind is, for the Americans, an argument in favor of using their advantage.

If you take a closer look at Washington's "peaceability," it turns out to display other flaws too. While declaring nuclear war to be futile, the White House does not come out against war in the nuclear age, against armed violence and violence in general in interstate relations, or against threats of violence and all kinds of external pressure. Judging from the "star wars" doctrine, the "naval strategy," and now, too, the concept of "low-intensity military operations," this "omission" is no accident. The U.S. leadership would be satisfied if the exclusion of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, which the Americans themselves would certainly not survive, did not affect the possibility of Washington's using so-called conventional weapons with impunity. Moreover the administration is sounding out how far it can go here by carrying out "active operations" with nonnuclear means against the other side's nuclear forces and "thus improving its own nuclear position." So that is the common denominator between Reagan's "nuclear pacificism" and the "prenuclear adventurism" of Weinberger, Watkins, and others.

Attributing to the Soviet Union (the "Russians") the intention of attacking Europe is nothing but transferring to us the Americans' customary philosophy: If the United States would act in that way, why should other people behave differently? But alongside the fantasies, facts also arise -- Washington is turning its allies and fellow travelers into accomplices and hostages to highly dangerous doctrines. The U.S. Navy's plans are further confirmation of this.

"Stage two" -- "seizing the initiative." What this implies is not a response to real actions by the USSR, but the adoption by the West of measures minimizing our ability effectively to oppose threats created from outside.

Specifically, the U.S. Navy plans to embark on "the destruction of Soviet forces in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and other forward regions," and if necessary it will set about the "neutralization" of the Soviet Union's allies and will commence the penetration of Soviet territorial waters. As a result the path must open up "for exerting direct pressure on the Russians with a view to forcing them to end the war on our terms." A Jesuitical trick -- the United States will unleash a war so as to make the USSR end it on Washington's terms. That is how the demand for surrender sounds on the lips of Weinberger's subordinates. They hope to wage war only... until victory, although they foresee some difficulties.

"One of the most complex aspects of the second stage," the naval staff anticipates, "will be antisubmarine operations." These are intended to prevent Soviet ships from reaching the open seas and to put out of action the maximum number of submarines, "including missile submarines." Naval operations must be combined with air operations, which would use both the U.S. Navy's aircraft carriers and the American allies' forces "on the north and south flanks of NATO or in Southeast Asia." It is planned to strengthen the potential of aircraft carrier formations with "strikes against land targets by nonnuclear Tomahawk missiles launched from submarines or surface ships." "The United States," the admiral stated, "cannot allow our enemy to proceed on the basis of the possibility of making attacks on our fleet with impunity from invulnerable refuges." This is a revised version of Washington's notorious claim, dreamed up in 1946-1947, to regard as an "encroachment on U.S. security" the acquisition by other countries of an arsenal for rendering American pressure harmless and rebuffing aggression.

"We cannot predict where the first shot will ring out..., but we can say almost for certain that the conflict will be associated with Europe," the admiral warns the NATO members, explaining at the same time why the Pershings and cruise missiles have been sent there. The Europeans' place is at the spearhead of American "deterrence," which turns the "age of peace" into the "age of violence," and it is high time they abandoned their dreams of detente. Neither they themselves nor their subordinates can be allowed to ease up in their concerns about war.

"Stage three" -- the "transfer of combat operations to the enemy zone." "The tasks are similar to tasks in the earlier stages, but must be resolved more energetically as we strive to end the war on terms favorable to the United States and its allies," the report says in one place. And then the emphasis shifts to the destruction of Soviet missile-carrying submarines, in order, the admiral explains, to "reduce the probability of nuclear escalation by changing the nuclear balance in our favor,"

More about nuclear parity later. For the moment, let us look at how the naval staff formulates U.S. objectives "in the conditions of global warfare." In the report they look like this:

"To deprive the Russians of the possibility of dictating the terms of war and to make it clear to them through global pressure that the conflict will not be brief and limited";

"To destroy the Soviet Navy; this goal is important in itself (!) and is a necessary step toward the implementation of our other goals";

The people at the top in Washington are certainly a strange class of people. They go to church punctiliously, receive communion, and regularly swear on the Bible. Not in order to take a look at the book of commandments for curiosity's sake. Thou shalt not kill, it is written there; do unto others as you would have them do unto you; do not lie. In order to understand how those others will see you, nothing could be simpler than to change the elements in the equation in places -- to replace every mention in the staff report of the Soviet Union's Navy (the "Russians") with the U.S. Navy (the "Americans"), and ask yourself: Would "naval and air pressure," in the spirit of Watkins' concept, against American ships, bases, and territory be only a "crisis," a "combat operation," or war? They ask this secretly and they hint transparently that Washington would without delay press all the buttons and turn all the levers. The United States plans to repel even a hypothetical nonnuclear threat to its conventional arms with nuclear weapons. They seize on nuclear weapons in response not even to a threat to their arsenals, but to minor inconveniences arising for U.S. policy.

The American generals and admirals are not the first to think of the idea of "making war" with all conveniences. They have evidently confused the centuries. Mankind is preparing to enter the 21st century, but across the ocean the rulers and their heralds are absorbed in drawing up scenarios for a return to the stone age.

BUSH REMARKS ON NICARAGUA CONTRAST WITH ACTIONS

LD282104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Sergey Kudryavskiy commentary]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 28 Jan (TASS) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush, speaking at a news conference in the Honduran capital, once again did not fail to declare the U.S. Administration's devotion to a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America. He said that Washington, albeit with certain reservations, supports the efforts of the Contadora group to establish peace in this region. At the same time the vice president stressed that the United States will not refrain from giving aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who, as is known, are aiming for the violent overthrow of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua. To seek peace and to continue the war is a logic that, frankly, is more than strange.

So what is official Washington really interested in, a peaceful settlement or further bloodshed? The answer to this question must be looked for not in White House statements but in its concrete deeds. The facts demonstrate that the present administration, from its first days in power, has not stopped trying to suppress the national liberation movements in Central America and impose a regime suitable to the White House in Nicaragua.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF MONGOLIAN MINISTER

PM281112 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Colonel General J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister, who had been on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left the Soviet Union 26 January. At Novosibirsk's Tolmachevskiy Airport the Mongolian defense minister was seen off by Marshal of Engineering Troops S.KH. Aganov; L.F. Kolesnikov, secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU obkom; Colonel General V.A. Vostrov, commander of the Red Banner Siberian Military District; Major General A.I. Ovchinnikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Siberian Military District Political Directorate; and other Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE UNION TALKS BEGIN

PM281416 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[P. Volpyanskiy report: "International Trade Union Movement: Topical Problems Discussed"]

[Text] The scheduled session of the Soviet-Japanese Standing Trade Union Commission opened in Moscow yesterday.

A Japanese trade union delegation has arrived in our country at the AUCCTU's invitation to take part in its work. The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo) is represented by Deputy Secretary General J. Yamaguchi. The Soviet delegation is headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin.

In the course of the commission session the members of the Soviet delegation told the guests from Japan about the present stage of the USSR's development, which is distinguished by mounting dynamism in sociopolitical and economic life. It was noted that preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are in progress all over the country at present, together with a broad nationwide discussion of the most important documents which are fundamental for soviet working people's life -- the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU statutes with proposed changes, and the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000. The sides briefed each other on the activity of the two countries' trade unions and discussed topical problems of the international trade union movement and questions of the development of Soviet-Japanese trade union ties. There was also discussion of questions concerning the participation by working people's organizations from both countries in the antiwar movement in the light of the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The commission continues its work.

U.S., JAPAN CARRY OUT JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

LD281532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The United States and its NATO allies on the continent of Europe are sabotaging progress toward accords formulated in the mandate of the Stockholm conference, at the same time in the Pacific Asian region a demonstration of military muscles is being made. Over to our Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov:

Just a few days ago air battles were fought over Okinawa as part of the joint Japanese-U.S. Air Forces exercises. Today shots are resounding over the island from howitzers capable of firing nuclear warheads. Artillery fire is being carried out by the U.S. marines stationed on Okinawa. These exercises are regarded here as immediate preparations for the large-scale "Team-Spriit 86" maneuvers by the United States and Seoul regime which are due to start at the beginning of February.

U.S. MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS IN JAPAN NOTED

LD281031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0726 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Report by TASS correspondent S. Logachev]

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jan (TASS) -- At the U.S. naval base in the Japanese port of Yokosuka, where nuclear submarines moor, stands a two-story concrete building with narrow slit windows. Banks of antennas for receiving signals of spy satellites have been installed on its roof. A new U.S. command and control center is situated in the building.

According to the newspaper "SEA HAWK," which is published in Yokosuka for U.S. military personnel, the center maintains communications with submarines operating in the western part of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, transmitting over 30,000 instructions to their commanders each month.

The Yokosuka center is far from being the only such establishment on Japanese territory. At a distance of less than 30 kms from here, in the port of Yokohama, functions a communications base with P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, carrying out round-the-clock observations of ships of the Soviet Pacific Ocean fleet. The antennas of the large U.S. Air Force complex in the town of Yokota, where the command of the 5th U.S. air army [as received] is situated, are permanently tuned to the radio frequency of B-52 strategic bombers based on islands in the Pacific. In Yokosuka, too, the U.S. military are planning to build a strategic center for controlling the operations of the 7th U.S. Fleet during a nuclear conflict.

The Pentagon establishments which thickly enmesh Japan are a major element of the Washington Administration's nuclear strategy and threaten the safety of the Japanese people. This was stated by the participants in a symposium held in Tokyo by the National Council for the Liquidation of Military Bases. They stressed the need for further stepping up demonstrations against the country being turned into a U.S. strategic bridgehead and in favor of abrogating the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO INDIA

IZVESTIYA Report

PM281503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay of USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] Delhi, 24 Jan -- V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is here heading a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, was received by Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi on 23 January.

V.V. Kuznetsov presented R. Gandhi with a message fom M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A friendly talk took place during which there was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Indian relations and a number of topical international problems of mutual interest.

The delegation honored the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi by laying wreaths at their memorials in Rajghat, Shantivana, and Shahti Shtala.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the Indian Parliament, where it was received by Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People of the country's supreme legislative organ.

V.V. Kuznetsov thanked the speaker for the Indian Parliament's invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to visit India. During their talk he drew attention to the new broad-scale Soviet peace initiatives contained in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These initiatives affect the most important problem of the present day -- the preservation of peace, the safeguarding of security, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. In terms of their importance these are truly unprecedented disarmament proposals. The specific task is set of eliminating types of weapons of mass annihilation like nuclear, chemical and other weapons, and of closing the way to weapons into space. The new Soviet proposals speficially establish a link between disarmament and states' economic development.

A struggle is now under way for the most important aspect: preserving life on earth. Today the question is: will the world march along the path of "star wars" or will it embark on the path of detente? Everything must be done to return our planet to the path of the relaxation of interntional tension, V.V. Kuznetsov said. Unfortunately, the other side, the United States, has still not given a substantial answer to the new Soviet proposals. Washington is paying lip-service to peace but in reality is promoting its "star wars" program. Not words, but deeds are what are needed now. If the United States does oppose nuclear weapons, as it says, then why does it not associate itself with the moratorium declared by the Soviet Union on any nuclear explosions? Despite this stance on the part of the United States, we in the Soviet Union look into the future with optimism. We believe that the forces of peace are stronger than those who are pushing the world to the abyss of nuclear war.

The head of the Soviet delegation informed the speaker of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and of the large amount of work which is being done in the Soviet Union now to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. He expressed satisfaction at the state of Soviet-Indian relations. But this level, although it is high, has not yet reached a limit. We still have reserves for developing bilateral relations even further to the benefit of the two countries' peoples. The meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi play a great stimulating role in developing Soviet-India relations.

B. Jakhar said that it was particularly pleasant to receive time-tested friends who have always sided with India in times of difficulty. We highly assess our friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. Our bilateral relations are developing stably. The constant contacts between our country's leaders and in particular Prime Minister R. Gandhi's visit to Moscow in May and October last year can serve as an example of that. Contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians have also been fruitful. We agree with our Soviet friends that these contacts are particularly important now that parliaments are required to display great activeness in international relations, above all in maintaining peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. In this connection, he noted, we in India highly assess the recent Soviet peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev. The USSR's new proposals are the culmination of the struggle for peace and for the plan's deliverance from nuclear weapons. These proposals deserve universl support, as Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi recently stated. History has never before known examples of the leader of a great state coming out with such broad peace initiatives. It is very important now that the other side should give a positive response to these proposals from the USSR and discuss them in the most serious and constructive manner at the conference table. We particularly greet the specific program contained in M.S. Gorbachev's proposals for disarmament and the transfer of the funds thus released to the peoples' socioeconomic development, B. Jakhar stressed.

Indian Vice President R. Venkataraman gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Greeting the delegation, he said that the friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union are rooted in the two countries' history and traditions. The Soviet people profoundly sympathized with our struggle for national liberation. Indian patriots also supported the Russian working people's struggle during the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907 and welcomed the victory of the world's first socialist revolution. We sacredly preserve the memory of how your great leader V.I. Lenin held out a hand of friendship to the Indian people. The great leaders of our country, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru, struggled just as passionately as Lenin for liberation from exploitation. With our motherland's liberation from the fetters of colonial rule, friendly relations between our countries developed to cooperation at state level.

In the years which have passed relations between our countries have grown and strengthened. Today Indian-Soviet cooperation encompasses virtually all spheres of human activity economic, social and cultural, scientific and technical. Economic cooperation occupies a fitting place in our multifaceted relations. Initiated over 30 years ago with Bhilai, this cooperation now extends to many vitally important sectors of our economy. It has helped us considerably in creating a powerful industrial infrastructure and independent economy.

I am pleased to note, R. Venkataraman stated, that the Soviet Union has become India's leading trade partner. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in trade turnover between our two countries. From a modest level of 13 million rupees in 1953 it has increased to 45 billion rupees in 1985. Our two countries' scientists are performing joint fruitful work in the sphere of science and technology. The joint Indian-Soviet space flight on 3 April 1984 was an outstanding milestone in the history of our relations. Agreements between India and the Soviet Union signed during Prime Minister R. Gandhi's visit to the USSR last year have lent new impetus to the expansion of mutual trade between our countries and scientific and technical research.

Indian-Soviet relations have now gained a special place in present-day political life. Despite the fact that our countries have different socioeconomic systems, our relations are known for their depth and firmness. In our friendship and cooperation, which have been developing for over 3 decades, we have always respected each other's interests and concerns. Indian-Soviet relations have stood the test of time and various ordeals. They have constantly developed in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed by our two countries in 1971. This spirit remains. This serves as a good omen not only for India and the Soviet Union but also for the whole world.

India has always highly assessed the well-intentioned efforts in the easing of international tension and disarmament and primarily in the elimination of nuclear weapons. So we are satisfied that a very important foundation was laid at the recent summit meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. We sincerely hope that this process will continue. The future of mankind demands that these efforts be crowned by success.

Friends, the exchange of parliamentary delegations helps to strengthen relations between our countries and peoples. Both India and the Soviet Union have had the good fortune to enjoy the fruit of this in the past. I would like to hope that in the future the exchange of parliamentary delegations between our two countries will expand.

In his answering speech, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed sincere thanks for the warm reception given to the Soviet delegation on hospitable Indian soil, for the kind words addressed to the USSR, the Soviet people, and their leaders, and for the high assessment of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening world peace and security. It is with full justification that we must emphasize, he said, that people in our country experience feelings of friendship and sympathy just as profound for the great Indian people. Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the achievements of independnet India in economic and cultural building and welcome its peace-loving foreign policy. We wish India successful progress toward new, higher frontiers under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

We have come to you, dear friends, to your beautiful country, to make what contribution we can to the consolidation of friendship and the deepening of mutual understanding between our states and peoples. We have begun our work and I would like to note the frank and fruitful nature of our talks. We see in this a direct manifestation of the traditionally friendly ties between our tow countries. Soviet-Indian relations are tested by time and reinforced by the 1971 treaty. The words "peace," "friendship," and "cooperation" in the treaty's title reflect the genuine nature of the goals which the USSR and India set themselves in the world arena and in bilateral communication. "Friendship and cooperation between our countries," M.S. Gorbachev noted, "are playing an increasingly important and beneficial role in the entire system of international relations. Through the strength of their example they are helping to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence and are working for the consolidation of peace and the security of all peoples."

The state of affairs in the world cannot fail to cause grave concern. Mankind has now been faced with the need to overcome the negative trends which have arisen in recent years and to clear the way for the establishment of trust as an inalienable component of relations between states. The peoples expect and rightly demand a fundamental breakthrough for the better in the international arena.

With a view to breaking the existing trend toward confrontation and turning the development of world processes toward detente and disarmament, the Soviet Union recently took a far-reaching step, coming out with a number of major, fundamental foreign policy initiatives.

They are set forth with exhaustive fullness and explicitness in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. Our country has proposed a program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the safeguarding of reliable security for present and future generations of people. In the 20th century mankind has experienced two devastating world wars and, it may be said, has drunk the great cup of misfortune to the dregs. A nuclear catastrophe could bring incomparable greater misfortunes and suffering.

From all corners of the world the peoples' demand is being heard increasingly loudly: The time has come to spare mankind fear for the future, to draw a line under the policy of the dangerous playing with fire. The implementation of the Soviet proposals would make it possible to curtail the nuclear arms race on earth and prevent it in space. It would lead to an overall reduction of the danger of war, the growth of mutual trust, and the consolidation of international cooperation. Every step to limit and reduce armaments would be accompanied by the rechannelling of resources for purposes of social and economic development. The halting of the senseless arms race would make it possible to make substantial headway in eliminating plagues of the modern world such as hunger, poverty, and disease and to substantially improve people's living standard.

The Soviet Union is determined to seek substantial progress in the matter of a political settlement in the Near East, Central America, around Afghanistan, in southern Africa, and the Persian Gulf region. We are prepared, together with other countries, to seek just solutions and to take part where necessary in the appropriate guarantees. We cannot tolerate the fact that thousands and thousands of human lives are burning in the flames of so-called "local conflicts," each of which threatens to turn into a "big war."

Those people who continue to impose their will on other countries and peoples from imperial positions and who put their trust in the solution of world problems from a position of strength would do well to remember the words of Rabindranath Tagore, that great son of India: "The blind self-confidence of the strong who are convinced of their seeming unvincibility has frequently led them to terrible disappointments prepared for them by history."

In conclusion I would like to express the certainty that the deputies of the supreme legislative organs of the Soviet Union and India will redouble, will treble, their efforts to achieve the lofty and noble goal now facing mankind: curbing the arms race, preserving and consolidating peace on earth, and developing equal cooperation between all members of the world community.

The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA on Meetings Held

PM281408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visit to India"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is on an official visit here, has been received in the presidential palace by President Zail Singh of India.

He warmly welcomed the members of the delegation. Our two countries are linked by bonds of historical friendship which were subjected to various tests more than once, and they have withstood them with honor, the president said. The Indian people waged a long struggle for independence and the Soviet Union served as a source of inspiration in this struggle.

After India attained independence, the USSR gave it important assistance in various spheres, and the Indian people are endlessly grateful for this disinterested assistance.

The friendship between our two countries is based not just on close bilateral relations but also on the proximity of our views on topical international problems, above all in the sphere of the struggle for peace, Zail Singh noted. This is why the recent statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, containing specific proposals for nuclear disarmament was welcomed in India with great satisfaction. The Indian people fully support these USSR proposals because they are dictated by a concern for peace on earth.

V.V. Kuznetsov thanked the president for the warm words addressed to the Soviet people. The relations between our countries, he noted, are developing and expanding upward. The Soviet Union will continue to consistently steer a course toward the expansion and deepening of relations with India in every way and in all spheres. We have gathered from the meetings that have been held here that the Indian side is also interested in an even more effective development of our relations.

The high appraisal of the latest peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union which was expressed by the president is evidence of India's firm adherence to its positions of preserving and strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, the head of the Soviet delegation said. In the current complex international situation we must pool all efforts in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and do everything we can to protect peace on earth.

In conclusion the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation congratulated the president, and through him the Indian people, on Republic Day and wished India further new successes on the path of socioeconomic progress.

The Soviet parliamentarians paid a call on Vice President R. Venkataraman of India. Addressing him, V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized that the friendship between India and the USSR is a factor of stability in Asia and throughout the world. The current complex international situation demands even more vigorous efforts from our states in the international arena especially as regards maintaining peace. The aim of the new Soviet peace proposals put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's statement is precisely the preservation of peace on earth and the elimination of the nuclear threat once and for all. The struggle for peace is the most important problem of the present time. For this reason our countries' parliaments must intensify their joint efforts in this sphere, the head of the Soviet delegation noted.

R. Venkataraman declared in turn that India supports all the USSR's efforts aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament. We cordially welcome the Soviet leader's proposals, whose implementation would open up a new era in the history of mankind and lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. In fact, specific proposals of this kind, providing for a stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear arms, have been put forward for the first time in the world. We believe that the USSR's new proposals are a step in the right direction. We also support the Soviet Union's appeal to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to space because this would present a lethal threat to all mankind.

The Soviet parliamentarians met with H.K.L. Bhagat, minister for parliamentary affairs and tourism. Our countries' parliaments have an important role to play in the struggle for peace, which represents the most important task of the day, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation said during the meeting. In this context he drew attention to the latest USSR peace initiatives contained in M.S. Gorbachev's statement and aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons. This document reflects the vital interests not just of the Soviet people but of all the world's peace-loving people.

Urgent measures must be adopted to revive detente in the world and to give it practical content. All the world's peoples stand to gain from this.

H.K.L. Bhagat declared that the Soviet Union is India's true friend. It has always been on its side in difficult times. We highly value the proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev. They are topical proposals which have already met with a widespread response throughout the world. The Indian people support these proposals, which are aimed at preserving what is most sacred on earth, namely life, he noted.

Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People, gave a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. The reception was attended by members of parliament and prominent Indian politicians and public figures. V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador to India, was among those present.

B. Jakhar warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. Regular exchanges of high-level visits make a significant contribution to the strengthening of Indian-Soviet relations, he noted. The meetings between Prime Minister R. Gandhi and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the important agreements signed by our countries last year have played an important role in the further development of mutual understanding and goodwill between India and the Soviet Union.

The struggle for peace and disarmament is one of the cornerstones of India's foreign policy. Proceeding from our conviction that the nuclear powers must sincerely seek to end the nuclear arms race, we welcomed the meeting of the leaders of the two superpowers in Geneva. We have welcomed many initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years with a view to disarmament and, of course, we welcome also the latest proposals made by the Soviet leader, he said.

V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized in his reply speech that exchanges of visits at various levels have become a good and useful tradition in Soviet-Indian relations. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India have made a great personal contribution to the the strengthening of these relations. The meetings and talks between the two leaders in Moscow last year and the accords achieved there open up broad new horizons for the further development of cooperation between the USSR and India in all spheres.

As M.S. Gorbachev has stressed, "friendship with India has also been a living tradition of our foreign policy over decades. We proceed from the premise that a united strong, and peace-loving India is an integral and essential part of the modern world."

People in the Soviet Union are satisfied with the high level of development of our bilateral relations, which are distinguished by stability in the political sphere and large-scale dimensions and dynamism in the trade, economic, scientific, technical, defense, and culture spheres. Nonetheless, we do not believe that we have reached the limit in our cooperation.

There is unrest in the world. Aggressive circles, primarily U.S. aggressive circles, are seeking to dispel the "spirit of Geneva" and make the needle of the barometer indicating the international climate swing to cold. Unwilling to take the legitimate interests of others and the political realities of the present-day world into consideration, they are continuing their perilous pursuit of the chimera of military superiority on earth and are trying to extend it to space.

Aware of its responsibility to mankind, the Soviet Union recently put forward new, far-reaching initiatives in the sphere of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, which are designed to bring about a decisive turn toward detente and a normalization of the international situation.

I would like to emphasize that this is a question of a problem which concerns mankind as a whole and which can and must be resolved jointly, by pooling the efforts of all states and peoples. And the sooner the submitted proposals are translated into practical deeds, the stronger will be the guarantees of peace and security on our planet.

As for the efforts to end the arms race, prevent it from spreading to space, and revert to detente in international relations, the USSR and India are working esentially toward same goal. Special importance here attaches to the intensification of our countries' joint actions in the cause of resolving the world's most burning problem, that of averting nuclear war.

V.V. Kuznetsov concluded by expressing the hope that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit will contribute to the intensification of joint actions in defense of peace and serve the further development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries' parliaments and peoples.

Delegation Visits Bangalore

LD282141 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Bangalore (Karnataka State), January 28 TASS -- Visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., went to the city of Bangalore, the administrative center of Karnataka State in southern India. Soviet parliamentarians visited a manufacturing facility of the state-owned corporation Hindustan Aeronautics, a mechanical engineering plant and a watch-making factory of the state-owned Hindustan Machine Tools Company. The Soviet delegation also paid a call on the Legislative Assembly of the state.

During the meeting with the leadership of the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka State Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the parliaments of the Soviet Union and other peaceable states felt growing concern over persisting international tension. The Soviet Union, he said, highly appreciates India's support for the proposals aimed at strengthening peace, stopping the race in arms, primarily nuclear arms. The head of the Soviet delegation drew the attention of the leadership of the Legislative Assembly to a set of new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons.

The Soviet delegation had a meeting with chief Minister of Karnataka State Rama Krishna Hegde. Greeting the Soviet parliamentarians, he said that Indian-Soviet friendship was inseparable. Our people are grateful to the U.S.S.R. for the assistance it renders to India in different fields. Our countries have common aims, the chief minister said. India and the U.S.S.R. stand for peace, peaceful coexistence, non-intervention in the internal affairs and for cooperation. We have always supported all constructive Soviet proposals designed to curb the nuclear arms race and ward off the threat of thermonuclear war. R.K. Hegde made note of the special importance of the latest peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. However, U.S. reaction to these major proposals is a source of disappointment, he said.

The head of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. conveyed warm feelings of the Soviet people to the population of Karnataka State. Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that Soviet-Indian relations had been built on the principles of goodneighborliness and mutual respect and were constantly being filled with a meaningful content and manifold cooperation in all fields. This policy accords with the interests of not only the peoples of the two countries, but the world community as well. Soviet-Indian relations have become a dependable factor of peace and stability and the Soviet Union will continue to develop them further, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed. Cooperation of both countries is especially important at present when the most urgent task is to ward off the threat of nuclear war, to prevent an arms race in space and to safeguard peace. People in India, as we saw for ourselves, know well about the latest proposals of the U.S.S.R. aimed at terminating the arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons in general. The moment has come when everyone should rise to safeguard peace and make every effort to eliminate the nuclear threat. India, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, enjoys high prestige on the international scene as the country presiding over the Nonaligned Movement and makes a valuable contribution to the movement for nuclear disarmament.

Soviet Embassy Hosts Dinner

LD290007 Moscow TASS in English 2337 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 28 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, leader of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet paying a visit to India, today had a meeting with India's External Relations Minister Beli Ram Bhagat.

The sides had a friendly conversation and exchanged opinions on bilateral relations between the USSR and India and on some outstanding international problems.

A dinner in honour of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet was given at the Soviet Embassy in India in the evening. It was attended by India's Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Bal Ram Jaktar, speaker of the people's house of the India Parliament, External Relations Minister Beli Ram Bhagat, Indian members of Parliament and notable politicians and public figures of the Republic.

Delivering a speech at the dinner, the leader of the Soviet delegation said:

We are profoundly satisfied with the results of the visit and with the contents and character of our numerous meetings and conversations here. They forcefully reiterated anew that the positions of the Soviet Union and India coincide or are sufficiently close on most of the questions under discussion. This is one of the main results of the visit of our delegation. Our meetings and conversations also reaffirmed that both sides view with optimism prospects for the development of Soviet-Indian relations and are worried by dangerous international developments through the fault of imperialism. We are unanimous that it is necessary to remove the threat of nuclear war, to return the world onto the road of detente and to secure a drastic move from confrontation to disarmament and equal cooperation.

Ramaswamy Venkataraman said in a reply speech that the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet became a major contribution towards stronger contacts between the parliamentarians of the two countries. The conversations that have taken place have enabled us to learn even more about each other. We have identical views of major international problems. Just like the Soviet Union, India is opposed to the nuclear arms race and stands for the elimination of nuclear weapons, for a lasting world peace and for peaceful coexistence among states. India has welcomed the new extensive proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons.

Venkataraman expressed the confidence that contacts between parliamentarians would contribute to the further expansion of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and to the strengthening of their ties of friendship and cooperation.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD290745 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 29 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left for hom today after staying in India on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Republic's Parliament. At Delhi's international airport named after Indira Gandhi the delegation were seen off by Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament, by other officials as well as by V.N. Rykov, the ambassador of the USSR to India.

AFGHAN MILITIA ATTACK COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD251846 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 25 TASS -- The Council of the Ulema of the Mohmand area has made a statement which stresses that the tribes of the Mohmand area are prepared to join battle with the Pakistani troops and to fight side by side with their Afridi and Shinwari brothers in the Khyber valley, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reports. A similar stand has been pledged by the chiefs and elders of a number of tribes at a jirga in Chatral. The jirga of the Mamiyat Khel and Razmak tribes in Waziristan also has ruled that, if necessary, effective assistance will be given to the embattled tribes.

The militia of the Pashtun tribes, following the decisions of the high jirga of the frontier tribes in Kabul, are delivering telling blows at gangs of Afghan counter-revolution, the report says. A truck carrying a gang of Afghan counterrevolutionaries was blown up in the Kurram area on a road to Peshawar. Eighteen bandits were killed by the blast. A strong blast shook a building occupied by members of a counterrevolutionary Afghan gang in Landi Kotal, the Khyber valley. Three bandits were killed and four wounded. A truck with Afghan bandits was blown up near (Hasan Gashi) in Kurram. Six bandits are reported killed and three badly wounded. Seven Afghan bandits were killed as their truck was blown up near (Gorzand), Kurram. A series of blasts of trucks belonging to Afghan counterrevolutionaries were engineered by tribes at different sections of the Khama highway in Kurram.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING CONCLUDES

Foreign Ministers' Communique

LD242115 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vientianne, January 24 TASS -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea fully support the principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its important peace initiatives. They point out the special, historic significance of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on disarmament. The comprehensive program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which he has put forward, gives mankind a possibility to remove the danger of a nuclear catastrophe once and for all.

This was said in a communique on the results of the 12th regular meeting of the foreign ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which ended here today. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, the document said, has created favorable conditions for improving the international atmosphere, curbing the arms race and preventing its spread to outer space.

The foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea spent much time discussing the Kampuchea issue. They stressed the need to put an early end to the undeclared war against Kampuchea and achieve a political settlement as soon as possible. In this connection they reaffirmed the five-point proposals of the countries of Indochina, which have been put forward by their foreign ministers' previous meetings, and the decision taken by Vietnam and Kampuchea to complete the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from the latter country by the year 1990. The communique said that one should see two aspects of a political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea, the internal one and the international one. The internal affairs in that country should be decided by the Kampuchean people themselves, without outside interference. With a view to achieving national accord Kampuchea expressed readiness to enter talks with individuals or groups of Khmer opposition on the basis of removing Pol Pot's grouping from the political scene and holding general free elections after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. Kampuchea, the communique said, hails the mediation efforts in this direction.

The international aspect of the settlement, the statement said, presupposes the attainment of agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops simultaneously with the discontinuation of all material and military aid to Pol Pot's men and other reactionary Khmer groupings and the termination of the use of Thai territory as a shelter for them, of outside interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and of all hostile military activities against it on the part of foreign states. It is essential simultaneously to adopt measures to ensure a lasting peace in the region by reaching agreement to set up a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in South East Asia, the communique said.

The foreign ministers attending the meeting spoke highly of the 1985 meetings of the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Vietnam, who represented two groups of countries, namely the Association of South East Asian Nations and the states of Indochina. Those meetings, the communique said, have ushered in a new state in developing dialogue between them on the problems of South East Asia. They have helped bring standpoints closer together, improve mutual understanding, strengthen trust between the sides and reduce disagreements between them. The foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea expressed the conviction that continuing such meetings in future as well as holding talks between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN would impart a strong impetus to this process and could lead to mutually acceptable accords in the interests of the states of the region and peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The three countries of Indochina, the communique said further, are prepared to hold talks with Thailand as they believe that restoring good neighbourly relations is a most important factor for achieving peace and stability in South East Asia. The delegation from Kampuchea, in particular, declared readiness to conduct negotiations on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees living in Thailand. At the same time a demand was put forward that the refugee camps be moved away from the Kampuchea-Thai border, while the reactionary Khmer groupings be denied the possibility of using them for political and military purposes. Kampuchea is also prepared to hold direct or indirect talks with Thailand with the aim of solving the issue of Thai servicemen and civilians captured in Kampuchean territory.

The participants in the meeting, the communique said further, hail successful cooperation between the Governments of Laos and Vietnam and the U.S. Administration in the search for the remains of American servicemen killed during the war in Indochina. For its part, Kampuchea also reaffirms its readiness to cooperate with the United States in this issue.

On relations with China, the communique said that Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea consider their normalization an extremely important factor for ensuring peace in South East Asia and Asia as a whole. It is only by way of talks, the communique said, that the disagreements between the sides can be ironed out. Therefore Kampuchea and Laos fully support Vietnam's efforts towards the resumption of talks between China and Vietnam without any preconditions.

Moscow Press Conference

LD271626 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 27 TASS -- A press conference was held today at the Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Moscow. It was devoted to the results of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Taking part in the press conference were Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the USSR Dinh Nho Liem, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Senten Sukhasem, press attache of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea En Mai. Soviet and foreign correspondents were briefed on the communique of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries which was held in Vientiane on January 23-24.

Sengchan (?Sukhaseum) made a speech on behalf of the embassies of the Socialist Republic of Kampuchea. The participants in the Vientiane conference, she said, were of the unanimous opinion that political settlement of the "Kampuchean issue" should be considered in two aspects -- internal and international.

The internal affairs of Kampuchea must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves without external interference. The People's Republic of Kampuchea declares itself prepared to enter talks with opposition Khmer individuals or groups to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the removal of the Pol Pot clique and the holding of free general elections following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

The settlement of the international aspect of the Kampuchea question would imply an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces along with the cessation of all material and military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces, of the utilisation by the latter of Thai territory as sanctuary, of all intervention from outside in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Concurrently with the peaceful solution of the Kampuchea question an agreement should be reached on the setting up of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese states wish and are prepared to negotiate with Thailand, stressing that restoration and consolidation of goodneighbourly relations between the three Indochinese states and Thailand would constitute an extremely important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, it was noted at the press conference, invariably treasure their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people and look forward to its early restoration. They are confident that differences should be resolved through negotiations, without any preliminary strings attached. As is noted in the communique of the conference and as was emphasised at the press conference, the three Indochinese states are prepared to cooperate with the United States in such humanitarian problem as looking for missing Americans. But from the American side there should be no attempts of interference into internal affairs of these countries.

The foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed full support of the Soviet Union's major initiatives which were set forth in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which, as is noted in the communique, is of historical significance.

Kapitsa Briefed

OW270905 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] SRV Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, PRK Ambassador Hor Nam Hong, and LPDR Charge d'Affaires Sengchan (?Soukhaseum) visited the Soviet Foreign Ministry's office on 26 January where they held talks with Comrade Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister. The diplomatic envoys gave a briefing on the result of the 23-24 January Vientianne conference of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian foreign ministers. They affirmed the unswerving policy of the Indochinese countries to normalize the Southeast Asian situation and continue their constructive dialogue with the ASEAN states. They once again declared Indochina's readiness to conduct negotiations with China without preconditions to normalize relations. They also expressed their full support to the important initiative and foreign policy recently outlined in the 15 January statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet side expressed its thanks for the briefing and stressed the consistency of the principled Soviet policy of providing full support to the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at preserving their freedom and independence, improving the Southeast Asian situation, and turning the region into a zone of peace and stability.

SOVIET-SRV ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM271956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] On 23 January talks between governmental delegations of the Soviet Union and the SRV ended in Moscow and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in 1986-1990 was signed. In accordance with the adopted document a substantial number of projects are to be built with Soviet economic and technical assistance in virtually all sectors of the Vietnamese economy. Large-scale work on oil and gas exploration and extraction on the continental shelf in the south of the SRV and the construction of Hoa Binh, biggest hydroelectric power station in southeast Asia, and the Tri An hydroelectric power station will continue. The agreement was signed by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S SREBIC ON TRADE

LD290031 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Borisav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, who has arrived on a short working visit to Moscow. During their talks they examined questions of the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the period 1986-90. The talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Milojko Drulovic.

CEAUSESCU HAILS GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD272336 Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, January 27 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, spoke here on Sunday to express gratitude to the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for congratulations upon his birthday. Nicolae Ceausescu, specifically, touched upon the problems of the international situation, having described it as "very serious".

The Romanian leader highly appraised the new proposals advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev for the reduction of nuclear arms and elimination of all nuclear potentials by the year 2000. Romania regards these proposals as very important, Nicolae Ceausescu said. Their implementation will, no doubt, be of much importance for entire international life, will remove the danger which threatens very life on earth. Therefore, it is necessary to firmly support this programme and press resolutely for its implementation, the speaker said.

Meanwhile, we must intensify the activity in matters of universal disarmament, reduction of conventional armaments and troops, since it is only in this way that the overall lessening of tension can be achieved and the danger of outbreak of new wars can be removed, he said. We must act in this spirit in Stockholm, at the disarmament conference in Geneva, at the talks in Vienna, must do everything to create a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans. At the same time we witness new manifestations of the policy of force and threat with force in the Mediterranean, the speaker went on. This indicates that it is necessary to do everything to achieve an overall change of the international situation, to arrest the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms, to ensure that the policy of force or threat of force, of interference in the affairs of other states is abandoned, said the leader of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETS, ZHIVKOV SPEAKS

LD280013 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 27 TASS -- The State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, warmly welcome and fully support the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, said Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He delivered a speech here today at the regular session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Boldness and scope, realism of the proposals advanced in the Soviet document strengthen our confidence that the will of peoples can stop those who are pushing the world into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, the Bulgarian leader stressed. The Soviet Union's initiatives consolidate our confidence in the strength of socialism, in the future of peace and progress.

The statement of the Soviet leader is a document of historic importance, since it sets a clear task of eliminating nuclear arms, of ridding humanity of nuclear threat, the speaker said. The statement sets out concrete initiatives, whose aim is to enable humanity to usher in the 21st century under peaceful skies, without wars and armaments. And this aim can be achieved. It reflects the vital interests of all people.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement requires not generalised assurances of the striving for peace, but concrete deeds. The whole world is now able to see what stance is assumed by some or other statesman, where he is carrying the world -- to life or to perishing. This is why all peaceful peoples welcome the Soviet proposals with approval and optimism, Todor Zhivkov said.

PRAVDA REPORTS BULGARIAN PARTY LEADERSHIP CHANGES

PM281108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "BCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jan -- A BCP Central Committee plenum was held in Sofia 24-25 January. The plenum discussed the basic guidelines and tasks concerning the fulfillment of the BCP Central Committee February (1985) Plenum decisions. T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, spoke on this question.

The BCP Central Committee decided to convene the scheduled 13th BCP Congress on 2 April 1986.

The plenum relieved T. Bozhinov of his duties as member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and S. Bonev of his duties as candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, in connection with their transfer to other work. Ch. Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, who formerly held the post of deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, was elected secretary of the BCP Central Committee. S. Markov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, was elected candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

PRAVDA CITES CSSR'S HUSAK ON GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

PM281137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan -- The Czechoslovak people express full support for the peace-loving Soviet proposals put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These constructive initiatives, aimed at eliminating the arsenals of nuclear weapons within this century, meet our vital interests, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said when addressing a report and election party conference in Brno.

The Soviet program for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and achieving peaceful cooperation among the peoples, he said, is producing a great response in the world and finds broad support among progressive and democratic forces and all realistically minded people.

We assess realistically, the CSSR leader continued, the correlation of forces in the world, the aggressive nature of international imperialism, and the interests of the multinational monopolies, which would receive fabulous profits from a new round of the arms race and are pressuring Western public opinion for selfish aims. Thus the struggle to implement the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals requires tremendous efforts from people of good will, coordinated action from the socialist countries, and cooperation among all who value peace. The GDR will continue to take an active part in the struggle for peace and progress, the prevention of the threat of war, and disarmament, the speaker stated.

He indicated the great significance for Czechoslovakia of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the long-term cooperation programs signed by the CSSR with the USSR and other socialist countries. Now, G. Husak noted, it is necessary to turn plans into concrete deeds.

The speaker stressed that the CPCZ is heading toward its 17th congress in strength and unity. The Czechoslovak socialist state adheres firmly to its positions.

Chnoupek on Initiative

PM271447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Vtorushin dispatch under the general heading "Broad Support for Soviet Peace Initiatives": "'An Inspiring Plan' CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek Says in Interview for PRAVDA"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Jan -- "I consider the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to be an extremely important and unique initiative," Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, said in an interview with your correspondent. "The statement convincingly demonstrates the USSR's sincere interest in and readiness to consistently implement measures ensuring a life in the third millennium free of the threat of nuclear destruction. This highly humane plan, one which is utterly specific in terms of time and content, puts forward an effective and, as I would like to stress in particular, realistic program for resolving the fundamental questions of the present day. Its implementation, the ending of the arms race on earth, its prevention in space, the elimination of all types of nuclear weapons, and the improvement of the international situation would be of tremendous benefit for all the peoples.

Just a few days have passed since this policy statement was issued and it has become a mobilizing factor for all peace-loving, antiwar, democratic, and realistically-minded forces.

The world public's paramount attention is inevitably focused on the balanced three-stage program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, a program whose implementation would undoubtedly be a major landmark on the path of mankind's peaceful development. As a nuclear and space power the Soviet Union, guided by a high sense of responsibility for mankind's fate, counters the "star wars" danger by putting forward large-scale proposals on cooperation in the peaceful use of space and on freeing the world of nuclear weapons. The Soviet proposal's aims -- the peaceful use of nuclear energy and space -- are clear and meet the aspirations of the peoples in all countries regardless of their political system.

By putting forward these proposals, the Soviet Union has given the disarmament process a qualitatively new scale. This exceptional opportunity must not be missed. The attitude toward the Soviet proposal will also be an accurate barometer of the sincerity of statements concerning the interest in preserving peace.

I would like to take this opportunity to assure PRAVDA readers and all Soviet people that our people also welcome and fully support this mobilizing program, which gives new strength to all who strive to safeguard security and peace in our nuclear and space age. It also meets our vital needs and aspirations and strengthens our conviction that under conditions of peace we will be able to focus our efforts on fulfilling the complex tasks that will be put forward by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

As the official statement by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stresses, Czechoslovakia is utterly determined to most actively promote the implementation of the Soviet Union's proposals so as to enable the tremendous opportunity offered to mankind to be used and to enable the peoples to enter the new millennium with confidence, and without fear for their existence.

The main point now is that this inspiring plan offering a real prospect of peace without nuclear weapons has also found a positive response from the other side. One may agree with those realistically-minded political circles in the West and the public at large who demand that the new Soviet proposals be discussed most seriously and implemented consistently. Much now depends on the positive response of those to whom they are addressed because they should understand with the highest sense of responsibility that this will be a test of state maturity and wisdom.

HUNGARIAN PAPER ON PRAVDA TRADE COOPERATION ARTICLE

AU241334 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PRAVDA -- Hungary in the International Division of Labor"]

[Text] The 22 January issue of Moscow PRAVDA carries a lengthy article written by its correspondents on Hungary's foreign relations and its participation in the international division of labor. Following is information about I. Vorozheykin's and V. Garasimov's article.

Hungary attributed a decisive role to its cooperation with the CEMA countries in the international division of labor. More than 53 percent of the Hungarian foreign trade turnover is carried out with the countries of the socialist community. Hungary received with satisfaction the fact that the documents preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress reaffirm the desire to expand economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, including direct economic relations as well as the creation of joint enterprises and scientific-production associations.

The article also draws attention to the fact that Hungary maintains mutually advantageous cooperation relations also with countries of a different social system. The FRG, Austria, and some other developed capitalist countries have a distinguished place among Hungary's trade and economic partners. They share almost 40 percent of Hungarian imports and 35 percent of Hungarian exports. Many Hungarian industrial enterprises maintain cooperation relations with Western firms. The cooperation agreements signed with Western firms are aimed at encouraging the increase in the technological standard of certain industrial branches and strengthening the competitiveness of Hungarian goods in world markets.

The partnership relations with the capitalist countries convinced our Hungarian friends that such cooperation is favorable only if meanwhile, they widen their trade relations and strongly develop their integration and cooperation relations with the CEMA countries. Well-known Hungarian enterprises, among them Ikarus and Raba, owe the strengthening of their export potential, the increase in the rate of their production growth, and the rapid improvement in the quality of their products to the wide-range cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. This is what authors of the article say and they support their views with the words of Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Political and secretary of the Central Committee, on socialist economic cooperation.

The PRAVDA correspondents also draw the attention of their readers to the high standard of development of Hungary's tourist relations. As they write, some 7-8 million tourists visit Hungary annually among them almost 2 million tourists from Austria, the FRG, and other capitalist countries. Tourism provides Hungary with an annual net income of 13-14 billion forints. Hungary believes in contacts but does not allow them to be used as anti-socialist propaganda. Everyone must be aware of the fact that the Hungarian people are on the side of socialism without compromise, and are proud of the achievements made possible by the new social order, stresses the PRAVDA article.

In conclusion, the article describes the fact that the Hungarian Communists regard the ideological and educational activity with justification as an important area of their activity. It is their opinion that it is not enough to merely repel the attacks that underrate the existing achievements of socialism but that the propaganda against bourgeois ideology must be made to be firm and unrelenting, the PRAVDA correspondents point out, quoting the words of MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz of this subject.

SED'S HAGER ON NUREMBERG TRIALS, LESSONS

PM241301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, under the rubric "Pages From History": "Inevitable Retribution"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] A warning to potential aggressors is implicit in the struggle against the war threat and for lasting peace on earth. The pages of history and lessons of the past are of permanent, topical significance in this respect. This year is the 40th anniversary of the sentencing of the leading Nazi war criminals in Nuremberg.

The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg went down in history as the people's judgment on fascism. It was set up on the initiative of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition. The leading military criminals of Nazi Germany, who had been responsible for the outbreak of World War II, were in the dock. They had on their conscience the deaths of more than 50 million people, including 20 million Soviet citizens, 6 million Poles, 1.7 million Yugoslavs, 600,000 French, 400,000 Americans, 375,000 Britons, and over 6 million Germans.

The tribunal was comprised of representatives of four allied powers: the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France. It was acting on behalf of the victims, of the peoples tormented by the Nazis; 12 ringleaders were sentenced to be hanged, several were sentenced to long jail terms, and 3 were given life imprisonment. Just sentences had been passed, but Hitler, Himmler, and Goebbels, frightened of having to answer for their crimes against humanity, committed suicide. Essentially it was a condemnation of the fascist state itself which had become a criminal instru ment

For the first time an international tribunal had identified criminal organizations -- the security service (SD), guard detachments (SS), the Gestapo, and the National Socialist Party leadership. This was of considerable significance in terms of passing sentence on their members in subsequent trials of war criminals.

The Soviet people bore the brunt of the war against Hitlerite fascism and credit is due chiefly to the USSR for the fact that the Nuremberg trials revealed to the world the essential nature of the fascism and that its crimes are recorded in documents for posterity. From the very start of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Government assembled and published evidence of the German authorities' scandalous atrocities against Soviet prisoners of war, the plundering, enslavement and extermination of the civilian population in occupied territories. Within the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition, the USSR Government insisted as a matter of principle that the guilty parties be punished by an international court.

In determining the punishment the International Tribunal was able to use extensive, irrefutable evidence of the personal guilt of the accused. During 403 open sessions the tribunal interrogated 116 witnesses and examined thousands of documents signed by over 300,000 people. The materials of the Soviet Union's emergency state commission to identify and investigate the German fascist aggressors' crimes alone contained about 55,000 documents providing evidence of Nazi crimes. The Soviet indictment provided the court with materials and secret documents which the fascists had not succeeded in destroying.

The Nuremberg trials were consistently conducted on the premise that in 1928 wars of aggression were banned on the basis of an international agreement. The convention states that it is a criminal offense to wage an inhumane war against the troops of an enemy army, let alone against a civilian population. So any country that had fallen victim to German fascism had the indisputable legal right to prosecute and punish criminals. To prevent such crimes from ever happening again, the USSR, the United States, and Britain stated in the 1943 Moscow Declaration that the prosecution and punishment of leading war criminals was a joint goal in the war. By the 8 August 1945 London agreement they laid the foundation for the formation of the International Military Tribunal which operated in Nuremberg from 20 November 1945 through 1 October 1946.

The significance of the Nuremberg trials lies in the fact that they demonstrated to any potential aggressor the inevitability of retribution for the preparation and unleashing of an aggressive war. It was at the opening of the tribunal that the chief prosecutor from the USSR talked about the "outstanding historical signficiance of the trials." The chief prosecutor from the United States also had a very clear picture of the situation: "It is true that at the moment this law is being used against the German aggressors, but it implies, and must do so in order to be of any use, condemnation of aggression by any other nation..." He continued: "...We must never forget that tomorrow history will apply the same yardstick to us."

The principles which formed the basis of the trials and of the sentences at Nurmberg, in particular, the criminals' liability without regard for their state offices and nationality and the criminal law of the country (including the general rules of the statute of limitations) are still applicable to future aggressors. This is evidenced also by the further development of international law in this sphere.

It was at its first session that the UN General Assembly adopted the rules governing the prosecution, extradition, and punishment of war criminals and the Nuremberg principles as international law. It instructed the UN International Law Commission to elaborate them further. In 1948 an international convention was adopted on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. This established the norms of retribution for particularly grave crimes against humanity.

Since then, the definition of the crime of aggression has been further clarified and, in addition, such crimes as colonialism, racism, and apartheid have been incorporated in it.

For many years the UN International Law Commission has been working on the codification of states' liability for the commission of international crimes against peace and the security of mankind. The purpose of the work is to create the foundation for taking criminal action against those guilty of such offenses, regardless of their state office.

In the GDR the consistent prosecution and condemnation of fascist crimes on the basis of the Nuremberg principles has always been seen as an international law obligation, as the command of history, as the implementation of the antifascists' behests. True to the oath of the prisoners of Buchenwald -- no rest until the last war criminal gets his just desserts -- the GDR consistently advocates the principle that the statute of limitations does not apply in the case of these crimes and to this day it is convicting the criminals it manages to track down.

The prosecution and conviction of war criminals in the GDR was basically completed in the early fifties. By 31 December 1950 12,147 sentences had been passed and by 31 December 1984 there had been 12,873. The convicted criminals included 2,426 Nazi informers and agents, 901 employees of the main imperial security directorate, 932 members of the Gestapo and the police, 424 military industry leaders, 147 Nazi prosecutors, 149 judges of the fascist "people's court" and special tribunals, and others.

This shows that Nazi and war criminals have not managed to escape retribution. There are still instances in GDR legal practice today of criminals getting their just desserts, having hidden behind assumed names for a long time.

Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR, at the United Nations and in its international activity, is constantly pointing out the danger to peace of the revival of fascist, neofascist, and revanchist ambitions. It has been proposed that the international community adopt concrete measures to prevent imperialism's new crimes and to punish the people responsible for them.

In the interests of maintaining world peace and saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe, it should be possible, particularly today, to create on an even broader basis that historic coalition of reason and realism which, decades ago, the allies joined in their struggle against Hitlerite fascism. This is what the GDR, on the side of the USSR and the other socialist community states, is advocating.

ITALIAN PARTY LEADER CONTINUES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Natta Meets With Gorbachev

LD281710 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- On January 27 and 28 Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, met with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), who is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gian Carlo Pajetta, a member of the leadership and the Secretariat of the PCI Central Committee, and Antonio Rubbi, a member of the PCI Central Committee, took part in the conversation which passed in a frank and cordial atmosphere.

During the conversation the sides had a wide-scale exchange of opinions on most important issues of the contemporary international situation which is positively influenced by the atmosphere of the Geneva summit meeting and those hopes for peace and disarmament which that meeting evoked the world over.

It was stressed that a large-scale complex of peace initiatives put forward in the January 15 statement of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU embraced all major areas and spheres of activity pertaining to arms reduction, disarmament and to consolidating prospects for a peaceful future and progress of all nations.

To deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, to radically improve the international situation, to ensure reliable security to the peoples are the aims that should be worked for.

In this connection both sides stressed the need of exerting every effort to turn back the arms race, to prevent militarization of outer space, to get concrete results in having balanced and verified reduction of nuclear and conventional armaments. The freezing by both sides of the existing nuclear armaments and an end to nuclear tests would be of great significance as the first step in this direction.

It is necessary to work for attaining the balance of military forces in Europe on a lower level, without unilateral advantages, provided the guarantee of mutual security of the parties. The main aim here is termination of further deployment and phasing-out of the deployed nuclear systems on both sides and establishment in West and East European countries of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The CPSU and the Italian Communist Party declare for a vigorous development of cooperation among all European countries, for emerging from the present period of confrontation on the continent. In this context both parties hold that it would be useful to establish constructive relations in different areas between the CMEA and the EEC which would promote mutual benefit and would mean a considerable contribution to the development of the policy of cooperation in Europe.

It was emphasized that the further intensification and development of relations and exchange between Italy and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and social spheres meet the interests of both countries and the interests of friendship between the two peoples. The CPSU and the Italian Communist Party will be promoting such a development of relations between the two countries.

Having examined the situation in different regions of the world, Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta stressed the significance which a political settlement of the conflicts existing in these regions could have for lessening international tension creating an atmosphere of detente, confidence and cooperation in international relations. A peaceful settlement of these conflicts is possible along the lines of negotiations, the termination of any form of intervention and pressure from outside, and guarantees of the full sovereignty and respect for the rights of every country and every people to decide its destiny itself.

During the period of deep-running transformations and immense scientific and technological progress many peoples still live in poverty, hunger and backwardness. In these conditions the establishment of a new world economic order based on the principles of equality and fairness becomes one of the most important questions. Of great importance for ensuring progress of the economies of the developing countries and resolving problems that are a continuing concern of a considerable part of mankind now would be the use for these purposes of at least part of the huge resources spent on armament.

Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta exchanged information on the situation in their countries and the policy of the two parties.

Dwelling on the preparation for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the documents submitted to the congress for consideration -- the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the party's rules, the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and through the year 2000, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the pivot of the policy of the CPSU is the speeding up of the social and economic development of the Soviet society, further improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, having reaffirmed the general strategic concepts of the Italian Communists on correlation between democracy and socialism, dwelt on the party's political positions and policy guidelines which are to be thoroughly analysed by the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. These positions and guidelines are aimed at assisting advancement of the policy of peace, renovation and reforms in Italy and Western Europe, in cooperation with all the forces of the working class and democratic movement.

The leaders of the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party expressed the striving to develop the friendly and constructive relations between the two parties, with full respect for the independence of each party.

Gorbachev Addresses Dinner

LD281805 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 28 Jan 86

["In Honour of Delegation of Italian Communist Party" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee gave a dinner today in honour of the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta and comrades accompanying him. Present at the dinner were Mikhail Gorbachev, Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Andrey Gromyko, Yegor Ligachev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Viktor Chebrikov, Boris Ponomarev, other comrades.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta exchanged speeches during the dinner.

Follows Mikhail Gorbachev's speech:

Dear Comrade Natta, Dear Comrades,

Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee to welcome cordially again the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party and members of the leadership and Central Committee of his fraternal party, who arrived with him. We have just concluded our meeting or, to be more precise, our conversations that on the whole lasted for nearly two days. They were thorough and rich in content. I believe that everyone of us learnt from them a lot of instructive, useful for oneself and for our parties, for our common communist cause. [sentence as received]

The conversations have confirmed a friendly, open nature of relations between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, their striving and readiness to widen and consolidate cooperation in the struggle for the common goals -- peace and socialism. The CPSU views such comradely cooperation of Communists from different countries, cooperation that is free from anything that is petty and superficial, as an important element of interaction of all left, democratic, anti-war forces in present-day conditions.

Such interaction is important from many viewpoints. First of all there is an insistent ncessity for it dictated by the times in which we are living. The wish alone to avert nuclear war or the awareness where its th-eat comes from are no longer enough. Everybody -- governments, political parties, peoples should act without delay to arrest the arms race once and for ever, to switch the course of international events onto the lines of peaceful development.

The CPSU has been guided by this in advancing a fortnight ago a concrete plan of the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons within the next 15 years.

The new Soviet proposals already live an independent life of their own. They have become an object of scrutiny, analysis and comments of politicians and the press of all orientations, and of the broad public in actually all countries. In general, we are satisfied at how they were met in the world -- both by our friends and allies and those who bear the responsibility for the policy of imperialist powers. Of course, not all, but many people have already managed to see the core, the very substance of the Soviet plan -- a serious effort to approach international security problems closely, to concentrate attention on the main task, to take the bull by the horns, as they say here.

Of course, we never hoped and do not hope that the implementation of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union will be an easy and simple job. There is no small number of opponents of disarmament, determined and stubborn opponents at that. These are primarily the forces of monopoly capital which get immense profits from the production of ever new types of weapons. These are the short-sighted politicians who would want, by whipping up the arms race, to turn it into a means for wearing out socialism economically, into a lever for applying military power pressure on those forces on the international scene which do not suit them, and by doing so, to ensure world dominance for themselves.

To put it short, these are the forces in the world of imperialism which, even when it comes to questions of war and peace, pursue their egoistic, self-serving aims, which make little of either the genuine national interests of their own countries or of the destinies of the human race.

There is one more real obstacle on the road toward radical disarmament. I refer to a certain inertia of thinking, its lag behind the world rapidly changing before our very eyes. Many habitual persuasions and traditionally held views that were possible correct thirty, twenty or even ten years ago are now hopelessly outdated. In a nuclear age the world, armed to its teeth and continuing to arm itself, is fraught with a possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war, even provided that no one wants it. Such a world is shaky, unstable. Unfortunately, this is not rhetorics. This is the reality which one has to reckon with.

This is how the CPSU assess the situation that has taken shape in the present-day world. This is what determines the orientation, the content and the meaning of the new Soviet initiatives. There is no need to repeat them. The more so, because the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, as it seems to us, view these matters practically in an identical way. I would like to touch upon only two points.

First, The European aspect of the Soviet plan. From the point of view of the CPSU and the Soviet state, it is exceptionally important, both for Europe itself and for the entire world.

If we managed to eliminate the Soviet and American medium-range missiles on our continent without delaying or burdening the matter with other problems, we would unravel what is perhaps one of the complicated tangles in the present-day world politics and would significantly clear the way toward a radical reduction of nuclear weapons and then -- their complete elimination.

On that basis, it is possible -- and essential -- to further rapidly the construction of the edifice of European security, while developing, enriching and consolidating the process of detente in the spirit and on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

The split of the world of today is felt in Europe, probably, more painfully than anywhere else. But, we believe, it is precisely in this continent that there exists now every condition for overcoming the disconnection between the East and the West, particularly in matters of security and mutually advantageous cooperation. In a word, we hold that Europe is quite capable of meeting the challenge of the times.

The CPSU is prepared to take the most vigorous part in the quest for the essence and the forms of meeting this challenge. We hope that our proposals will be appraised by the left, democratic, anti-war forces of Europe as the contribution of the Soviet Communists to this important cause.

And second, a space aspect of the Soviet proposals, so to say. Certain persons assert that by its plan the USSR pursues one aim only, to undermine the "star wars" program and thus to get the upper hand of the United States and its President.

Let us make this matter clear. The Soviet Union regards the prevention of the transfer of the arms race to space as the main condition for saving humanity. And we have no intention to excel the United States in the unsavoury undertaking of the militarization of space. This is not the point of the matter at all.

I shall put it this say: We have no fear that we shall lag behind in the space race if it is imposed on us. There is no need to test our military and technological potentialities one more time. This might cost much too dearly not only to us and the United States but to entire humanity.

The Soviet Union is on principle strongly against the "star wars" project and not at all for the reason that it is an American one. We in Moscow view this matter as follows. It is impossible to create a universal space defence. This is, at best, an illusion -- from the technical, economic and political points of view. But any "space shield" can easily be turned into a "space sword" and the one who will hold it might be unable to resist the temptation to use it. This is the essence of the matter, and this is the source of our stand motivated by the interests of safeguarding peace and that alone.

Comrades, in our opinion, if we go by facts, the left-wing, democratic forces, of which the Communists have always been and remain an integral part, could act in a better organized way in the struggle against war menace. On some matters, including political ones, different trends of the left-wing forces have much wider areas on which they differ, than those on which they agree. This is true, but, the CPSU is convinced that these differences, no matter how profound they might seem, are much less important than the task, the striving to avert the threat of war

I believe, what is needed is not to accumulate, not to cultivate the existing differences, but, taking them into consideration, to look for a common political denominator for interaction and cooperation on the cardinal problem of the present. But then, this refers not only to the European left-wing forces, but to the democratic, anti-war movement altogether, to all peace forces.

Our conversations with Comrade Natta naturally focussed on the role of the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party in the struggle against the nuclear threat and for peace and socialism, generally speaking, on the role of the Communists in today's world. That role is far from easy and very responsible. We are convinced that the problems, difficulties and differences on individual issues that exist in our movement can be overcome.

We Soviet Communists were and remain loyal to the immortal teaching of Marx and Lenin, which emerged and took shape as a revolutionary doctrine and as a tool of the deep-going transformation of the world in the interests of the working class and all working people, in the interests of meeting their vital needs and translating into life their social and moral ideals. This means that we Communists should master the art of applying this doctrine efficiently and creatively everywhere and at all times to the specific circumstances of our work, to the real world around us.

The CPSU makes this demand primarily upon itself as it advances towards its 27th Congress. The preparatory work which has already been done, its seriousness and businesslike character and its orientation to the acceleration of social development in every field testify to the importance of the forthcoming congress for our party.

We know that our Italian comrades, too, are preparing for their 17th Congress. And if the conversations we have had with Comrade Natta will help the two parties in any way -- and it is my conviction that they will -- they can be considered timely, necessary and successful.

Our Leninist party and the party of Antonio Cramsci and Palmiro Togliatti are bound by long-standing ties of friendship and cooperation. Our relations are sealed by historical years of joint struggle against fascism and Nazism and by decades of fruitful joint work for peace and social progress.

Using the opportunity, I would like to express most friendly sentiments for the entire Italian people and our respect for the Italian Republic, with which we have established and are effectively developing contacts in various fields.

We think that the Soviet Union and Italy have a mutual desire for opening constructive dialogue, for developing and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation, for invigorating political contacts and for a joint search for ways to lessen the war danger and to stamp our seats of crises and tension, first and foremost in the southern and eastern Mediterranean.

The past must not be forgotten because it always contains the roots of the present. But we should look ahead, into the future, taking along into it only what has stood the test of the times and leaving behind without regret what stands in the way of more concerted and efficient work. It is from this assumption that the CPSU proceeds. There remain differences between our parties in the evaluation of various problems, events and facts. This is natural. And this makes fraternal dialogue between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, between communist parties in general all the more valuable and necessary. Our party stands for that dialogue growing and assuming forms which meet the spirit and requirements of the present day.

Dear Comrade Natta, On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and all the Soviet Communists, we wish you, the party leadership and the whole of the fraternal Italian party every success in the struggle for the democratic rejuvenation of Italy, for peace and socialism.

Natta Speaks at Dinner

LD282059 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- After many years of acute tension, the recent Geneva summit meeting made it possible to restore the atmosphere of a constructive dialogue and set out the road of a concrete advance of the policy of disarmament. Detente and cooperation on a world scale, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta said at a dinner given in his honour and in the honour of comrades accompanying him by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. It is not simple to clear complex obstacles impeding the policy of detente. But there is no alternatives to it and it is necessary to implement it resolutely for the destinies of civilization and entire humanity are at stake.

We have expressed more than once in the recent months and express now our high appraisal of the decisions adopted by the USSR to introduce a moratorium on nuclear testing, important proposals advanced by you, also in the recent days, to reduce strategic arms, to remove medium-range missiles from Europe, to ensure that mankind ushers in the new millennium being rid of the horror of nuclear holocaust.

Our party favours the policy of a balanced and controlled disarmament, Alessandro Natta said. We are pressing for real measures for disarmament to be adopted at the talks in Geneva, measures that would lead to a substantial reduction of all kinds of arms by both sides, specifically to the freezing of medium range missile launchers both in the west and the east of Europe for the purposes of their further complete dismantling. The setting up of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries would be an important step in this direction.

We are aware of the need for the policy ensuring mutual security, said the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. But in our opinion it can be resting increasingly on confidence and mutual understanding, on coexistence and cooperation, on a military balance brought to the lowest possible level with none of the sides striving for superiority. Precisely for this reason we can reject now with complete objectivity and firmness the attempts to spread the military rivalry into space. We declare against the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative of the United States since it would entail a new horrible arms race. Science can and must set itself nobler and more humane aims.

The responsibility and will of the two great powers are undoubtedly playing the primary role. But it is likewise clear that every state, every nation and every people can make an independent and original contribution towards the solution of the dramatic problems of our age. The mobilization of the broad mass of people, women, intellectuals, youth, and also movements of very different ideological, political and religious persuasions have the decisive importance for the cause of peace and for the war on backwardness, underdevelopment and hunger.

Numerous armed conflicts in different parts of the world cause profound worry over the fate of the process of detente, Alessandro Natta said. Continued conflicts and tension are the cause of grievous suffering for the peoples who fell victim to them and one of the main reasons of instability and lack of security, and also of a constant threat to the fate of world peace. It is necessary today to step up efforts and to multiply initiatives to settle these conflicts and tension through negotiations which would guarantee security in those regions, unconditional sovereignty for every state and the right to self-determination for every people.

The international community is also called upon to concentrate efforts on preventing nd defeating any manifestation of terrorism and crime on the international scene in order to assert and preserve norms of absolute respect for international law and for peaceful and civilized international life. The settlement of the existing conflicts through negotiations and resolute struggle against international terrorism in any form brook no delay today, especially in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, a region which is fraught with instability and risks.

We view relations among parties of the international working class movement as relations between totally independent and autonomous parties, with each of them expressing its own opinion and its own policy. Comparison between their experience, a free and open exchange of views and mutual respect, even if there are differences and divergent positions, constitute preconditions for relations of friendship and cooperation among them. It is in this spirit and on this basis that we intend to build in future, too, relations between our two parties in the belief that this is in the interests of not only the Communists but also of all the forces of progress and peace, in the interests of the further development of comprehensive and mutually beneficial relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union, between the Italian and Soviet peoples, Alessandro Natta said in conclusion.

Grishin Attends

LD282138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo today gave a dinner in honor of Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, and the comrades accompanying him. Present at the dinner were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Grishin, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Ponomarev, and other comrades.

During the dinner Comrades Gorbachev and Natta exchanged speeches.

Natta Quoted Following Banquet

AU291019 Rome ANSA in English 0900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, January 29 -- "Differences exist between the Soviet and Italian Communist Parties" Secretary Alessandro Natta said here after meeting with Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"The meetings with Gorbachev were useful for both sides", Natta told reporters during a banquet held in the Italian delegation's honor. "But they also served to repeat that there exist differences in political questions, one of which regards Afghanistan, among others."

Natta said that "on all the many military conflicts taking place in the world we expressed our thoughts and positions", adding that "it is our belief that no situation exists which justifies military intervention of one country in another, whatever the motive, or interference in the internal affairs of another country."

The Italian communist leader said that he was "obviously referring to Afghanistan and Nicaragua, but we cannot say what the Soviet interpretation was."

The other international questions discussed by the two communist leaders were the crisis in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Natta said that Gorbachev told him that it was necessary to "give a home to the Palestinians and guarantee the security of Israel"; Gorbachev also recalled that the Soviet Union was one of the nations which founded Israel.

On questions of disarmament and peace, Natta said that the Italian Communist Party appreciated the Soviet's recent initiatives and confirmed its opposition to the militarization of space.

Libya was also discussed and Natta said that the Soviet leader expressed the "need to discourage actions or words which damage the cause that one claims to support, that of the Palestinian people".

On the autonomy of communist parties, which the Soviets discussed at length, Natta told reporters that "differences of opinion could be fruitful" and that more exchanges should take place.

"More important that the differences and the autonomy of diverse progressive parties [words indistinct]" Natta [word indistinct], "and this was also Gorbachev's opinion, that these parties fight together to maintain peace".

Asked whether he would attend the next Soviet Communist Party congress, Natta said that a decision had not been made and that it was a decision that would be made by the party's directive.

Ligachev, Ponomarev See Natta Off

LD291233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, left Moscow for Rome, with the officials accompanying him.

At the airport the Italian comrades were seen off by Comrades Ligachev, Ponomarev and other comrades.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IRISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD290017 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Belfast today to attend the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the party. The delegation consists of Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania L.K. Shepetis and senior offical of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Ye.S. Lagutin.

SAN MARINO CLOSES 11TH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD271127 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] San Marino, January 27 TASS -- The Communist Party of San Marino has closed its 11th congress here. The delegates adopted a major document, previously discussed at all local party organizations, and approved a report by the party general secretary, Gilberto Ghiotti.

The final resolution of the congress stresses the need for cooperation between peoples and notes that Europe can play an essential role in promoting the policy of detente.

The document highly asseses the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, and emphasises the positive character of Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

The latest proposals directed at ridding the world of the threat of nuclear war by the year 2000 are viewed by the San Marino Communists as a concrete base for serious discussion and final solution of the problem of disarmament and maintenance of the stable and secure peace on earth.

The resolution analyses the country's domestic situation and the alignment of political forces. The activity of the San Marino Communist Party is directed at strengthening cooperation between left-wing progressive forces in opposition to the conservative forces which express the interests of the highest-income social groups.

Ermenegildo Gasperoni was relected honorary chairman of the party. The congress elected leading party bodies. Gilberto Ghiotti was elected general secretary.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PORTUGUESE ELECTION RESULTS

LD281041 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] According to early results of the first round of the presidential elections in Portugal, most votes were picked up by the candidate for the right, Freitas do Amaral, and by former prime minister and former secretary general of the Socialist Party, Mario Soares. The second round of the presidential elections will take place on 16 February and these two candidates will be standing, given that in the first round neither of them managed to win an absolute majority of votes.

The results of the election for the head of state were enthusiastically welcomed by the right wing, which had already predicted that Freitas do Amaral would be elected president 3 weeks before the final results. The danger against which the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has often warned and against which it has tenaciously and consistently fought was also confirmed. The demagogy of the forces of the right contributed to the election results. All the media, which are in their hands, were pressed into publicizing Freitas do Amaral's electoral platform. His slogan -- "Forward Portugal" -- was put forth by the forces of the right as the only one which could attract the Portuguese, and that, as they firmly stated, would permit an end to political contradictions, and to the country's economic crisis.

This political slogan was reinforced by promises to help the less fortunate and to give work to those who are vainly seeking it. However, we might wonder how many slogans of the same kind haven't been heard already by the Portuguese since 1976 when Mario Soares's one-party government came to power. The coalition governments changed, the slogans were renewed, but the socioeconomic problems still to be resolved continued to weigh heavily on millions of Portuguese, who know that better than anyone.

The right wing carried out a joint campaign against the candidate of the democratic forces, Salgado Zenha. It was an unprecedented campaign, with all kinds of anti-communist insinuations. The candidate of the forces of the left was literally slandered because of his promise to observe and defend the April Constitution which the right is seeking to overturn by expunging from it the article on the irrevocable nature of the policy on nationalization and agrarian reform.

A campaign of provocations against the PCP was unleashed with a view to discrediting its unswerving policy and to provoking a split among the democratic forces. All manner of fabrications were spread that the Communists, by supporting Salgado Zenha, were seeking to seize power in the country and set a dictatorship. Mario Soares took an active part in this anticommunist campaign and, speaking on Portuguese Television, he put himself forward as a victim of the radicalism of the Communists and displayed the bruises he received at Marinha Grande.

In summary, the right has wagered everything on the electoral campaign so as to obtain the presidential mandate from the Portuguese in order to appropriate the Belem Place for themselves. A statement from the PCP Central Committee Secretariat notes that the election results will bring about unfavorable prospects for democracy in Portugal. In the meantime, the PCP's document declares that the struggle will continue.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT BOMB PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD290750 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Beirut, January 29 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors have committed another sanguinary crime against the Lebanese people. At dawn today Israeli aircraft rocketed and bombed the Palestinian refugee camps of Miyah-Miyah and Ayn al-Hulwah on the outskirts of the town of Sidon. There are killed and wounded among civilians. Many houses were destroyed.

'NORMALIZING' PROGRESS CONTINUES IN PDRY

LD281159 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, January 28 TASS -- The process of normalizing the situation in Aden is going on. The leadership is taking measures to set up the functioning of state institutions, and work is under way to restore electric power and water supply. Bakeries and food shops have begun to operate, and market is open. Measures are being taken to organize the reception of planes at Aden international airport in night time. The removal of damaged military hardware from the streets is being completed. The ruins of houses are being cleared. Population who left the capital are returning to their homes.

There are checkpoints in the streets. They cover the main thoroughfares of the city. Major facilities are being guarded. Specially formed detachments are combatting marauding.

In accordance with a decision of the executive committee of the union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR on rendering urgent aid to the DPRY's population, who suffered during the recent armed clashes, two Soviet planes with cargoes have arrived in the capital of the country. The relief provided for the friendly People's Democratic Republic of Yemen include medicines, dressings, blankets, tents, baby foods and other supplies.

JOINT SOVIET, YEMEN TALKS HELD ON COOPERATION

Aliyev, Al-'Ahar Meet

LD281618 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev received in the Kremlin today Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Development of Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Muhammad Sa'id al'-Attar, who is now in Moscow in connection with the holding of the first meeting of the Standing Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, and also trade between the USSR and Yemen Arab Republic. Muhammad Sa'id al'-Attar handed over a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen Arab Republic to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Yemeni cooperation in different areas and declared for its further expansion and deepening.

In exchanging opinion on questions linked with the situation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen it was emphasised that the situation in that country should return to normalcy as soon as possible and that any interference from outside into its internal affairs in inadmissible.

Taking part in a meeting which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were, from the Soviet side, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department Karen Brutents, from the North Yemeni side -- Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd al-'Uthman.

Meeting Participants Listed

GF281848 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, met with Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow today.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdu 'Uthman, our ambassador in Moscow; the chief of foreign relations at the CPSU Central Committee [title as heard]; and the Soviet deputy foreign minister.

Cooperation Ties Noted

LD290028 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 2030 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] In promoting a change in the world economic order based on the principle of justice, the Soviet Union proves through concrete actions that it has the intention of developing relations with the Arab developing countries based on equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs. The first session of the Soviet-Yemeni Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation is being held in Moscow at present. Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development Al-'Attar arrived in our country to take part in it.

The USSR and North Yemen cooperate fruitfully in the economic field and have done so for (?several decades). During this time, our country granted the Yemen Arab Republic its assistance to help it overcome its economic backwardness. The deep-water port at al-Hudaydah, the al-Hudaydah-Ta'iz highway, and the [word indistinct] cement plant as well as other projects of importance for its economy. The USSR helps the Yemen Arab Republic develop its agriculture and train national personnel. The long experience of (?this) cooperation confirms its efficiency and the existence of favorable prospects. That is why the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic have decided to set up a joint commission, the first session of which is currently being held in Moscow.

Gorbachev Message Given to Iranian Official

LD282030 Tehran IRNA in English 1522 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 28, IRNA -- The Soviet ambassador to Iran, V.K. Boldyrev in a meeting with political Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Mu'ayeri here Tuesday handed him a message from the Soviet leader Michael Gorbachev to Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

The message dealt with international issues and the Soviet's recent three-staged plan for nuclear disarament. Referring to huge expenses of arms race, Mr Mu'ayeri said that such expenses in the wake of widespread poverty in the world should be spent on improving the welfare of people.

Cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union was among other topics brought up at the meeting.

SOVIET ENVOYS MEET WITH ARAB LEADERS IN MIDEAST

Iraqi President

JN261629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Viktor Minin, the USSR ambassador in Baghdad. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the secretary of the president of the republic.

'Arafat in Baghdad

JN241734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad yesterday afternoon before leaving for Riyadh. They discussed developments in the Arab region. At the conclusion of the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar asked the Soviet ambassador to convey a message to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

'Arafat in Amman

LD281806 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] In Amman, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] conferred with the Soviet ambassador to Jordan. The meeting dealt with the situation in the Arab region, including developments in the PDRY and the occupied Palestinian territories.

Jordanian Senate President

JN261529 Amman PETRA-'NA in Arabic 1445 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 26 Jan (PETRA) -- Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received USSR Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk in his office at noon today. They reviewed the Soviet parliament's statement about the UN resolution on declaring 1986 an international year for peace. During the meeting the Senate president stressed Jordan's belief in a just, comprehensive peace that serves the causes of nations and peoples and that achieves cooperation and contributes to the creation of progress and culture. He explained Jordan's policy under His Majesty King Husayn which is aimed at attaining peace in the Middle East and based on the need for the removal of the Israeli occupation and the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, foremost among them Arab Jerusalem, and including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan, and southern Lebanon, as well as stopping Israel's policy of settlements and putting an end to the inhuman Israeli practices. He called on the big powers, in accordance with their international responsibility to exert practical efforts to achieve a peace that is based on guaranteeing the security, interests, and safety of all peace-loving peoples, particularly in the Middle East, considering the Palestine question the core of the conflict in international, cultural, and human terms.

President Mubarak

NC261143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received Ambassador Salah Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to the USSR. Ambassador Basyuni told our correspondent that he presented to President Mubarak a full report on Egyptian-Soviet relations. Basyuni added that he received the president's instructions on this subject. Ambassador Basyuni asserted that the pending issues between the two countries are about to be resolved. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, also met with the Egyptian ambassador, who returns to Moscow 29 January.

President Al-Jumayyil

NC241148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil has met with Deputy Nadin Na'im and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov. Commenting on the meeting, Suslikov said: My visit to the presidential palace was at the invitation of President Al-Jumayyil. We discussed several aspects of bilateral relations as well as various problems pertaining to Lebanon itself. Asked if the Soviet Union intended to make any contacts to bring viewpoints closer, Suslikov said: I will visit the foreign ministry next week to discuss this issue.

Ba'th Party Leader

JN261343 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1312 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 26 Jan (SANA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov. Talks revolved around relations of cooperation and friendship between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU as well as around the current preparations to convene the CPSU's 27th conference.

COMMUNIQUE ON LIBYAN TU DELEGATION VISIT PUBLISHED

PM281852 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

["Joint Communique on the Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah General Congress of Producers" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] A delegation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah General Congress of Producers headed by 'Ali Faraj al-Qabsi, secretary of this national trade union center, was in Moscow on a working, friendly visit at the AUCCTU's invitation 25-27 January.

The Libyan delegation met with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin. In the course of the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, the participants briefed each other on the basic guidelines for the practical activity of USSR and Libyan trade union organizations and discussed topical problems of the present and of the international trade union movement and questions of the further development of Soviet-Libyan bilateral trade union cooperation. The guests were briefed on the widespread preparation for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress that has been launched in the USSR and on the active and keen discussion of the program for the country's accelerated socio-economic development that is taking place within labor collectives everywhere.

Expressing profound concern over the fate of peace, both sides deem it the paramount task of the international working class and the world trade union movement to step up to the utmost the struggle against the deadly danger of war hanging over the world, for the improvement of the international situation, and for disarmament. In this connection, the Libyan delegation particularly emphasized the significance of the large-scale program for the total elimination of the nuclear, chemical, and any other threat of mankind's destruction by the year 2000 contained in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement.

The sides thoroughly analyzed the alarming and tense situation which has developed around Libya in connection with the concerted anti-Libyan provocative campaign unleashed by the U.S. imperialist circles and the Israeli Zionists and aimed against the Libyan people's sovereignty and independence. The Soviet trade union representatives resolutely condemned the anti-Libyan hysteria fanned by imperialism and the economic sanctions and demonstrative military preparations against the sovereign Arab state, and confirmed Soviet working people's profound solidarity with the Libyan people, who are upholding their inalienable right to independent development. The Libyan delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet people and working class for their support for the Libyan people.

The participants in the talks expressed their support for the struggle of the Arab peoples, and primarily, the Palestinian people, for a just and comprehensive Near East settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and a guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own state. They condemned the widespread preparation for military aggression against Nicaragua, the desire of Pretoria's racist regime to perpetuate the shameful system of apartheid and colonial oppression in southern Africa with the collaboration of its transatlantic patrons, and any manifestations of aggressiveness by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The trade union representatives from the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah advocated the further strengthening of their friendly ties and multi-faceted practical interaction and agreed on the signing of a protocol on bilateral cooperation in 1986-1987 on the basis of reciprocal specific proposals.

SOVIET VIEW OF MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

JN271110 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jan 86 p 1, 18

[By Therese Haddad]

[Excerpts] A Soviet official currently visiting Jordan has explained that Moscow calls for taking some steps before holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East. During a press conference held in the Soviet cultural center in Amman yesterday evening, Konstantin Givandov, editor in chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA [title as published], organ of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that these steps include forming committees to discuss the issues and disputes between the disputing sides -- Syria and Israel, Jordan and Israel, and Lebanon and Israel. These steps will eventually lead the disputing sides to the negotiating table under an international umbrella with the participation of all major sides to the conflict, including the PLO, in addition to the two superpowers and other UN Security Council permanent member-states.

Givandov added that both Jordan and the PLO must participate in the peace negotiations with two independent delegations. He said this is a direct process for formulating agreements and solutions which will be provided by international guarantees. He said that as a party to the international conference, the USSR is prepared to guarantee these agreements and solutions along with the United States.

Givandov explained that the Soviet concept of a settlement means that all the peoples of the region have the right to live in peace in accordance with international guarantees which keep the specter of war from the region.

On U.S.-Soviet relations, Givandov said that during the superpower Geneva summit all regional problems of interest to Gorbachev and Reagan, headed by the Middle East problem, were reviewed. It was affirmed that solving this 40-year-old problem and conflict cannot be achieved without solving the regional issues related to it, including the Lebanon issue, the Gulf War, and Afghanistan. This is because the two superpowers are connected with these disputes in light of their strategic interests. As the United States has interests in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has interests as well, in view of neighborliness and Arab friendships. Hence, we are intensifying our contacts and efforts to solve the dispute in the region to achieve a just, comprehensive peace.

On the Soviet view regarding a solution to the crisis in the region, Givandov said the USSR rejects the current escalation of the situation in the region, particularly the U.S. threats against Libya. He said that the United States has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Libya or any other sovereign Arab country under the pretext that this regime is not admired by the Americans.

As for the Iraq-Iran war, he said that the Soviet Union expressed its position on this war from its beginning. The USSR is against this destructive war and has launched more than one international initiative to stop it. Iraq responded to these initiatives, but the Iranians did not. This war has weakened Arab power and kept Iraq away from the major cause of the current conflict in the region.

On what some news agencies have reported on the idea of resuming diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Zionist entity, Givandov said: The USSR stand has not and will not change so long as the Israelis occupy Arab territories. The Americans, Israelis, and the world know of this stand. So long as things do not change, the Soviet stand will remain unchanged.

SUDANESE, SOVIET DELEGATION BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS

JN231532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jan (SUNA) -- The first round of talks between the Soviet economic delegation and officials from the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry began here this morning. The Soviet side presented opportunities in fields in which cooperation is possible. In light of this, the Sudanese side presented possible fields for cooperation in accordance with definite priorities. The first priority was given to rebuilding the factories which were established with Soviet aid. The Sudanese side presented its needs in the field of storage as a second priority, particularly its need for urgent storage means to preserve this year's production of corn.

Adam Ibrahim, Sudanese acting planning minister under secretary, said that Sudan showed a desire to obtain a loan to finance the raw materials of basic products. The Sudanese side also called for viewing the possibility of renewing agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation. The Soviet side will continue detailed discussions with the parties concerned in the aforementioned fields. It will then hold a final session to review what has been achieved.

The acting Planning Ministry under secretary said that a high-ranking Sudanese delegation will leave for Moscow in March to sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in light of the results of the current talks.

SWAPO NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MERERO INTERVIEWED

LD271715 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Luanda, January 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports:

The situation in the south of the African continent has exacerbated anew through the fault of the United States and the Republic of South Africa, David Merero, national chairman and member of the Political Bureau of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SAWPO) Central Committee, told TASS. The threat of a large-scale aggression against Angola and Botswana has increased and the coup d'etat in Lesotho was staged not without Pretoria's involvement. The agonizing apartheid regime is at pains to extend the unlawful occupation of Namibia, stonewalling in every way the decolonization of this territory. There are no doubts that racist South Africa would never dare to carry on the ganster domestic and foreign policy had it not relied on all-round assistance and support of the United States, its ally.

It is exactly the United States and the Republic of South Africa that in the issue of Namibia's decolonization insist on its so-called "linkage" with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, David Merero stressed. Meanwhile, these are two independent issues.

Since August 1981, the racist soldiery has been trampling under foot Angolan soil and South African Airforce planes have systematically been violating sovereign Angola's air space. All these actions are undertaken under the false pretext of chasing "SWAPO terrorists". The actual goal is, however, totally different, namely, to destabilize the situation in the region and rescue gangs of UNITA, a puppet outfit, from being smashed. J. Savimbi, ringleader of this grouping, is now under preparation for a trip to Washington where he intends to muster the U.S. Administraton's aid and support and receive "remuneration" for the crimes perpetrated against the Angolan people. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been lavishly funding the puppet's "activity" for almost twenty years now.

True, Savimbi pockets the lion's share of these handouts, the SWAPO leader says.

In the present complicated conditions in the South of Africa SWAPO calls anew for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435. David Merero emphasized that the South African racists and their allies do not leave SWAPO another choice except the one of carrying on the armed struggle and its spreading to the entire territory of Namibia.

SWAPO national chairman said that the organisation again urges all progressive forces across the world to take comprehensive sanctions against the odious apartheid regime.

ARGENTINE MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

Shevardnadze Welcomes Caputo

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion Dante Mario Caputo has arrived on an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the guest was welcomed by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

'Friendly' Talks Held

LD282025 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion of the Argentine Republic Danta Mario Caputo opened here today.

Topical problems of world politics have been discussed in a constructive spirit. It has been noted that the USSR and Argentina, holding coinciding or close stands on important international matters, declare for the consolidation of peace, for the curbing of the nuclear arms race and effective measures in the sphere of disarmament.

Eduard Shevardnadze set out in detail the Soviet concept of a world without nuclear arms advanced in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and stressed that the implementation of the program of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everwhere with preventing the emergence of space strike arms would lead to a radical improvement of the international situation on a long term and stable basis.

Dante Caputo described the new Soviet initiative as the most important proposal advanced in the sphere so far and noted that it is consonant with the stand of the Government of Argentina. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's decision to extend the operation of its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, the Soviet stand on matters of effective control to ensure that there is no nuclear testing.

The Soviet side noted Argentina's vigorous activity on the international arena, its contribution to the lowering of international tension, the struggle for nuclear disarmament, for the ending of nuclear tests.

The situation in separate areas of the world was discussed during the talks. The Soviet side condemned resolutely the United States' actions in Central America, its policy with regard to Nicaragua. The Soviet Union's principled stand in favour of a political settlement of the problems of the region on the basis of a strict observance of sovereignty, independence of states, the right of peoples to independent development without outside interference has been confirmed.

Both sides declared in support of constructive efforts aimed at the normalization of the situation in the area, at unconditionally ensuring for the peoples of Central America of the right to decide their own internal affairs.

Concern was expressed over the steps for the militarization of the south Atlantic and it was stressed that such actions threaten Latin America states, lead to the preservation of a dangerous seat of tension there.

The sides agree about the need for a radical restructuring of international economic relations of an equitable democratic basis. They emphasized the interrelations between disarmament and the problem of economic development.

The talks that were held in a friendly atmosphere will be continued.

Shevardnadze Hosts Dinner

LD291111 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today gave a luncheon for Dante Mario Caputo, minister of foreign affairs and religion of the Republic of Argentina. During the luncheon, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the ministers exchanged speeches.

Dante Mario Caputo arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD291148 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- An agreement between the governments of the USSR and Argentina on cultural and scientific cooperation, a Soviet-Argentine protocol on consultations, and a protocol between the Governments of the USSR and Argentina on preparing a collection of diplomatic documents on relations between the USSR (Russian) and Argentina in 1885-1985 were signed here today.

The documents were signed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze and Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion Dante Mario Caputo.

The Argentine minister arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Caputo Welcomed

PM281113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed profile of "Dante Mario Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship"]

[Excerpts] Dante Mario Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, arrives 28 January in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the USSR Government's invitation.

Welcoming the visit of D. Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, Soviet people express the hope that it will help to further expand political dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Argentina in various spheres and will promote the development of mutual understanding between the two countries in interests of consolidating peace and international security.